

### Lebenszufriedenheit

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# *Recherche Spezial*

*01/2008*

Ein Überblick über aktuelle  
sozialwissenschaftliche Literatur zur Thematik

„Lebenszufriedenheit“

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# **Lebenszufriedenheit**

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## Vorwort

Das Thema "Lebenszufriedenheit" ist längst nicht mehr nur Gegenstand populärwissenschaftlicher Werke mit Titeln wie "Glück! Eine etwas andere Gebrauchsanweisung" (W. Schneider, 2007) oder "Das Einmaleins der Zufriedenheit" (J. Wilker, 2007), sondern wird auch in zahlreichen sozialwissenschaftlichen Studien und Untersuchungen näher beleuchtet. Begriffe wie "Lebenszufriedenheit", "happiness", "subjektives Wohlbefinden (subjective well-being)", "Glück" oder "Lebensqualität (quality of life)" umreißen inzwischen ein eigenes Forschungsfeld in den Sozialwissenschaften. Die vorliegende Ausgabe aus der Rubrik "Recherche Spezial" bündelt die neuesten Literatur- und Forschungsnachweise zum Thema "Lebenszufriedenheit".

Es werden Literaturinformationen aus den sozialwissenschaftlichen Disziplinen vorgelegt, die den Scope der Fachinformation von GESIS abbilden. Die Nachweise entstammen der sozialwissenschaftlichen Literaturdatenbank SOLIS der GESIS und den sechs englischsprachigen sozialwissenschaftlichen Datenbanken des Herstellers Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), die über DFG-Nationallizenzen in [www.sowiport.de](http://www.sowiport.de) eingebunden wurden.

SOLIS informiert über deutschsprachige fachwissenschaftliche Literatur aus den Fachgebieten Soziologie, Methoden der Sozialwissenschaften, Politikwissenschaft, Sozialpolitik, Sozialpsychologie, Bildungsforschung, Kommunikationswissenschaften, Demographie, Ethnologie, Historische Sozialforschung, Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung sowie aus weiteren interdisziplinären Gebieten der Sozialwissenschaften. Nachgewiesen werden Bücher, Aufsätze aus rund 350 Fachzeitschriften, Beiträge in Sammelwerken sowie Graue Literatur. Die CSA-Datenbanken bieten Nachweise zu Forschungsergebnissen mit Schwerpunkt auf Soziologie und Politikwissenschaft einschließlich benachbarter Gebiete aus den Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften; sie beziehen sich überwiegend auf internationale Zeitschriften, aber auch auf Bücher, Buchkapitel sowie z.T. auf Rezensionen.

\* \* \*

Die Nachweise im ersten Abschnitt sind alphabetisch nach Autoren sortiert. Nachweise aus der Literaturdatenbank SOLIS sind durch ein „-L“ nach der laufenden Nummer gekennzeichnet. Nachweise aus den CSA-Datenbanken sind entsprechend durch "-CSA" kenntlich gemacht. Die Nachweise und Abstracts aus den CSA Datenbanken Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), Physical Education Index (PEI), Worldwide Political Science Abstracts (WPSA), Sociological Abstracts (SA), Pais International und Social Services Abstracts (SSA) werden mit der Erlaubnis von ProQuest LLC zur

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## 1. Literaturnachweise aus SOLIS und den CSA-Datenbanken

[1-CSA] Abdel-Khalek, Ahmed M.:

**Measuring Happiness with a Single-Item Scale**, in: Social Behavior and Personality 2006, 34, 2, 139-149., 2006, ISSN: 0301-2212

**INHALT:** This study examined the accuracy of measuring happiness by a single item (Do you feel happy in general?) answered on an 11-point scale (0-10). Its temporal stability was 0.86. The correlations between the single item & both the Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI; Argyle, Martin, & Lu, 1995; Hills & Argyle, 1998) & the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985; Pavot & Diener, 1993) were highly significant & positive, denoting good concurrent validity. Moreover, the single item had a good convergent validity because it was highly & positively correlated with optimism, hope, self-esteem, positive affect, extraversion, & self-ratings of both physical & mental health. Furthermore, the divergent validity of the single item has been adequately demonstrated through its significant & negative correlations with anxiety, pessimism, negative affect, & insomnia. It was concluded that measuring happiness by a single item is reliable, valid, & viable in community surveys as well as in cross-cultural comparisons.

[2-CSA] Abedi, M. R.; Rezvan, S.; Ahmadi, S. A.:

**The effects of metacognitive training on the academic achievement and happiness of Esfahan University conditional students**, in: Counselling Psychology Quarterly 2006, 19, 4, Dec, 415-428., 2006, ISSN: 0951-5070

**INHALT:** Although the current literature supports the effectiveness of metacognition as a learning strategy, little is known about the effects of metacognition on academic achievement and happiness. This study analyzed the effectiveness of training metacognition on the academic achievement and happiness of Esfahan University conditional students. Conditional students are the students whose averages are lower than 12 (12 out of 20). After three times of becoming conditional they are expelled from university. The sample consisted of 60 once-conditional female students. They were randomly selected and allocated to an experimental group and a control group. The independent variable was the metacognitive training sessions performed in the experimental group. The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire scores and the students' second semester average scores in 2003-2004 were dependent variables. The study predicted that training in metacognition should have positive effects on the academic achievement and that it would increase students' happiness. The results suggested that metacognitive training had increased the academic achievement average of the experimental group. Similarly, metacognitive training had increased the happiness scores average of the experimental group.

[3-CSA] Ades, Lisa; Lent, Robert W.; Singley, Daniel; Sheu, Hung-Bin; Gainor, Kathy A.; Brenner, Bradley R.; Treistman, Dana:

**Social Cognitive Predictors of Domain and Life Satisfaction: Exploring the Theoretical Precursors of Subjective Well-Being**, in: Journal of Counseling Psychology 2005, 52, 3, 429-442., 2005, ISSN: 0022-0167

**INHALT:** Central variables of social cognitive theory were adapted to forge an integrative model of well-being, which was designed to offer greater utility for therapeutic and self-directed change efforts than the dominant personality view of well-being. The authors present 2 studies using versions of the social cognitive model to predict domain-specific and overall life satisfaction. In both studies - one nomothetic, the other idiographic in measurement approach - findings indicated that satisfaction in particular life domains is predicted by domain-specific social cognitive variables (e.g., self-efficacy, perceived goal progress, environmental resources). Domain satisfaction in valued life domains also explained unique variance in overall life satisfaction, even after controlling for trait positive affectivity or extraversion. Implications for theory, research, and counseling aimed at well-being promotion and maintenance are discussed.

[4-CSA] Ahadi, Stephan; Schimmack, Ulrich; Radhakrishnan, Phanikiran; Oishi, Shigehiro; Dzokoto, Vivian:  
**Culture, Personality, and Subjective Well-Being: Integrating Process Models of Life Satisfaction**, in: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 2002, 82, 4, Apr, 582-593., 2002, ISSN: 0022-3514

**INHALT:** The authors examined the interplay of personality & cultural factors in the prediction of the affective (hedonic balance) & the cognitive (life satisfaction) components of subjective well-being (SWB). They predicted that the influence of personality on life satisfaction is mediated by hedonic balance & that the relation between hedonic balance & life satisfaction is moderated by culture. As a consequence, they predicted that the influence of personality on life satisfaction is also moderated by culture. Participants from two individualistic cultures (United States, Germany) & three collectivistic cultures (Japan, Mexico, Ghana) completed measures of Extraversion, Neuroticism, hedonic balance, & life satisfaction. As predicted, Extraversion & Neuroticism influenced hedonic balance to the same degree in all cultures, & hedonic balance was a stronger predictor of life satisfaction in individualistic than in collectivistic cultures. The influence of Extraversion & Neuroticism on life satisfaction was largely mediated by hedonic balance. The results suggest that the influence of personality on the emotional component of SWB is pancultural, whereas the influence of personality on the cognitive component of SWB is moderated by culture.

[5-CSA] Ahuvia, Aaron C.:  
**Individualism/Collectivism and Cultures of Happiness: A Theoretical Conjecture on the Relationship between Consumption, Culture and Subjective Well-Being at the National Level**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2002, 3, 1, 23-36., 2002, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This theory paper seeks to explain an empirical puzzle presented by past research on the relationship between consumption & subjective well-being (SWB). Research has shown that people in rich countries are, on average, significantly higher in SWB than people in poor countries, which is consistent with a strong link between one's overall level of consumption & one's SWB. However, when individuals within the same country are compared, income has little relationship to SWB above the level at which basic needs can be met, suggesting that higher levels of consumption may not be linked to higher levels of SWB. This link between consumption & SWB when nations are compared to each other, but not when individuals within a given nation are compared to each other, presents a puzzle. As a solution, I propose that economic development leads to higher levels of national average SWB not by increasing consumption (again, with the caveat that this statement excludes situations where basic needs are not being met), but by creating more individualistic cultures which encourage their members to pursue personal happiness over honor & meeting social obligations. Whether this is seen as a socially positive development depends in a circular fashion on the cultural values of the person making the judgment.

[6-CSA] Alarcon, Reynaldo:  
**Development of Factorial Scale for the Measurement of Happiness**, in: Revista Interamericana de psicologia/Interamerican Journal of Psychology 2006, 40, 1, Jan-Apr, 95-102., 2006, ISSN: 0034-9690

**INHALT:** This paper describes the development & validation of a measurement scale for the happiness, integrated by 27 items of type Likert with five alternatives. The scale was applied to 709 university student, men & women (aged 20-30 years). The item-test analysis found highly significant correlations for each one the items ( $p < .001$ ). The Happiness Scale present high internal consistency ( $\text{Alpha} = .916$ ); the convergent validity was evaluated through correlations between scores a positive association between happiness & extraversion ( $r = .378$ ;  $p < .01$ ), & negative association with neuroticism ( $r = .48$ ;  $p < .01$ ). Between happiness & positive affect the correlation was positive & significant ( $r = .48$ ;  $p < .01$ ); & with negative affect it was negative & significant ( $r = -.51$ ;  $p < .01$ ). Both results agree with those obtained by other authors. The construct validity has been established by Factorial Analysis, & the Principal Components Analysis & Orthogonally Rotation (Variamax) extracted four factors, identified as positive sense of the life, satisfaction with the life, personal realization, & happiness of living.

[7-CSA] Amato, Paul R.; Dush, Claire M. Kamp:

**Consequences of Relationship Status and Quality for Subjective Well-Being**, in: Journal of Social and Personal Relationships 2005, 22, 5, Oct, 607-627., 2005, ISSN: 0265-4075

**INHALT:** This study examined the links among relationship status, relationship happiness, & a latent measure of subjective well-being. Using the study of Marital Instability over the Life Course, we found that married individuals reported the highest level of subjective well-being, followed (in order) by individuals in cohabiting relationships, steady dating relationships, casual dating relationships, & individuals who dated infrequently or not at all. Individuals in happy relationships reported a higher level of subjective well-being than did individuals in unhappy relationships, irrespective of relationship status. Even with relationship happiness controlled, however, relationship status was associated with subjective well-being. A longitudinal analysis suggested that shifting into more committed relationships was followed by improvements in subjective well-being. Little support was found for the assumption that people with a high level of well-being select themselves into more committed relationships.

[8-CSA] Amato, Paul R.; Schoen, Robert; Rogers, Stacy J.:

**Wives' Employment and Spouses' Marital Happiness: Assessing the Direction of Influence using Longitudinal Couple Data**, in: Journal of Family Issues 2006, 27, 4, Apr, 506-528., 2006, ISSN: 0192-513X

**INHALT:** The authors investigate the direction of the relationship between marital happiness and wives' full-time employment using the 1987 to 1988 and 1992 to 1994 waves of the National Survey of Families and Households. First, the authors predict change in wives' employment between the two waves using marital happiness and other Time 1 characteristics. The results show that shifting into full-time employment is more likely for unhappily married than for happily married wives. Second, they examine how changes in wives' employment between Times 1 and 2 influence marital stability and changes in marital happiness. The authors find that contrary to frequently invoked social and economic theories, wives' full-time employment is associated with greater marital stability. Nonetheless, changes in wives' employment have no significant effect on how marital quality changes between Times 1 and 2.

[9-CSA] Ardelt, Monika:

**Effects of religion and purpose in life on elders' subjective well-being and attitudes toward death**, in: Journal of Religious Gerontology 2003, 14, 4, 55-77., 2003, ISSN: 1050-2289

**INHALT:** Although religiosity tends to help older people to cope with physical and social losses, not all studies find a significant association between religious involvement and well-being in old age. It might be that primarily the intrinsic rather than the extrinsic aspect of religiosity is responsible for the positive effect of religiosity on well-being. Using a sample of 103 community dwelling older adults (58+), multivariate regression analyses showed that purpose in life rather than extrinsic religious orientation was positively related to elders' subjective well-being and negatively associated with fear of death and death avoidance. Moreover, extrinsic religious orientation had a positive effect on fear of death and death avoidance. Intrinsic religious orientation was positively related to approach acceptance of death. Frequency of shared spiritual activities and religious affiliation were unrelated to subjective well-being but positively related to death avoidance and fear of death, respectively. Those findings might explain why some studies that examine the effects of religion on well-being in old age produce contradictory or inconclusive results.

[10-CSA] Argyle, M.; Hills, P.:

**The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire: a compact scale for the measurement of psychological well-being**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2002, 33, 7, Nov, 1073-82., 2002, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** The Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI) comprises 29 items, each involving the selection of one of four options that are different for each item. The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) includes similar items to those of the OHI, each presented as a single statement which can be endorsed on a uniform six-point Likert scale.

The revised instrument is compact, easy to administer and allows endorsements over an extended range. When tested against the OHI, the validity of the OHQ was satisfactory and the associations between the scales and a battery of personality variables known to be associated with wellbeing, were stronger for the OHQ. Although parallel factor analyses of OHI and OHQ produced virtually identical statistical results, the solution for the OHQ could not be interpreted. The previously reported factorisability of the OHI may owe more to the way the items are formatted and presented than to the nature of the items themselves. Sequential orthogonal factor analyses of the OHQ identified a single higher order factor, which suggests that the construct of wellbeing it measures is uni-dimensional.

[11-CSA] Astedt-Kurki, Paivi; Joronen, Katja:

**Familial contribution to adolescent subjective well-being**, in: International Journal of Nursing Practice 2005, 11, 3, Jun, 125-133., 2005, ISSN: 1322-7114

**INHALT:** The purpose of this study was to obtain a more complete understanding of which familial factors contribute to adolescent satisfaction and ill-being, the latter term originally developed by Alexander Grob. Semistructured interviews were conducted with 19 non-clinical adolescents from the 7th and 9th grades. The data were analysed using qualitative content analysis. Six themes concerning satisfaction arose from the analysis. Teenagers described familial contribution to their satisfaction in terms of experiences of a comfortable home, emotionally warm atmosphere, open communication, familial involvement, possibilities for external relations and a sense of personal significance in the family. Three themes related to ill-being emerged: familial hostility, ill-being or death of a family member, as well as excessive dependency. The findings expand our understanding of the diversity of familial contribution to adolescent life and subjective well-being. They challenge nurses to focus on the adolescent's self-perception of familial effects on well-being and on promotion of familial factors in adolescent health issues.

[12-CSA] Barrett, Anne E.; Westerhof, Gerben J.:

**Age Identity and Subjective Well-Being: A Comparison of the United States and Germany**, in: Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences 2005, 60B, 3, May, S129-S136., 2005, ISSN: 1079-5014

**INHALT:** Objectives. This article investigates the theoretical & empirical relationship between age identity & subjective well-being (SWB) in a cross-national context. Feeling younger than one's actual age is considered a self-enhancing illusion that contributes to SWB even beyond factors predicting age identities & SWB, such as health & socioeconomic status. As the United States is more youth oriented than Germany, age identities are expected to be more adaptive for American adults. Methods. Data are from respondents between 40 & 74 years of age who participated in the National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (N = 2,006) or the German Aging Survey (N = 3,331). Results. Analyses using the pooled sample reveal that feeling younger than one's actual age is related to higher levels of life satisfaction & positive affect & to lower levels of negative affect, even when controlling for sociodemographic variables. Country-specific analyses indicate that the relationship between age identity & negative affect holds only for the United States. Discussion. Age identities play a role in more varied aspects of psychosocial adaptation in the United States than in Germany. It is concluded that the cultural context needs to be included more explicitly in gerontological theories & research.

[13-L] Bellebaum, Alfred:

**Glück - Erscheinungsvielfalt und Bedeutungsreichtum**, in: Alfred Bellebaum (Hrsg.): Glücksforschung : eine Bestandsaufnahme, Konstanz: UVK Verl.-Ges., 2002, S. 13-42, ISBN: 3-89669-766-8

**INHALT:** Der Ausdruck Empirische Glücksforschung bezeichnet keinen einheitlichen Forschungsgegenstand. Das zeigt schon das breite Wortumfeld von Glück. Angrenzende Termini sind insbesondere: Lebensqualität, Wohlbefinden, Positiverfahrungen, Zufriedenheit. Infolgedessen lässt sich über Glück inhaltlich wenig Verbindliches aussagen, der Begriff ist sinnentleert - ein, wie schon Kant vermerkt hat, "unbestimmter Begriff". Der einleitende Beitrag zum vorliegenden Sammelband versucht, die vielfältigen Bezeichnungen bedeutungsmäßig zu ordnen, obgleich wissenschaftsintern allseits anerkannte und zugleich einsehbare Abgrenzungen nicht vorhanden sind. Die Fülle zeit-/ kulturspezifischer, nicht im Bereich privat-subjektiver Gefühle angesiedelter, also gesellschaftlich ver-

mittelter Glücksvorstellungen wird im vorliegenden Beitrag am Leitfaden der folgenden "Glücksmodelle" erörtert: (1) theozentrische Glücksmodelle: Orientierung am Jenseits - eine unendliche Geschichte; (2) soziozentrische Glücksmodelle: Orientierung am Diesseits bei Vorherrschaft eines Kollektivs, etwa nach Art kommunistischer Auffassungen; (3) egoistische Glücksmodelle: subjektorientierte Glücksvorstellungen unter Berücksichtigung "schöner Erlebnisse". (ICA2)

[14-CSA] Ben-Zur, Hasida:

**Happy Adolescents: The Link between Subjective Well-Being, Internal Resources, and Parental Factors**, in: *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 2003, 32, 2, Apr, 67-79., 2003, ISSN: 0047-2891

**INHALT:** The research investigates the associations of personal & parental factors with subjective well-being (SWB) in adolescents on the basis of 2 studies. The first included 97 university students & 185 adolescents who completed questionnaires measuring perceived mastery, dispositional optimism, & affect used as a measure of SWB. Correlations & hierarchical regression analyses showed mastery & optimism to be negatively associated with negative affect (NA) & positively associated with positive affect (PA). Demographic variables did not relate to PA & NA except for gender, with female adolescents showing higher levels of NA than males. The second study included 121 adolescents & their parents who completed questionnaires measuring mastery, optimism, SWB indicators, & assessments by the adolescents of their relationships with their parents. The associations of the adolescents' mastery & optimism with SWB measures were positive & were similar to those found in the first study. Positive correlations were found between the adolescents' & their parents' SWB (especially with their father's), but no significant associations were observed between adolescents' & parents' mastery & optimism. However, adolescents' mastery & optimism were related to positive relationships with parents. The results highlight the importance of mastery, optimism, & positive adolescent-parent relationships in contributing to the well-being of adolescents.

[15-CSA] Berger, B.G.:

**Subjective Well-Being in Obese Individuals: The Multiple Roles of Exercise**, in: *Quest* Volume 56 Issue 1 Pages 50-76, 2004, ISSN: 0033-6297

**INHALT:** This paper focuses on the tangled web of obesity and exercise as it relates to subjective well-being. Many overweight individuals have low levels of subjective well-being as a reflection of @anti-fat@ biases and sociocultural considerations. Since exercise helps balance the energy intake-output equation and is associated with mood benefits, improved self-concept and self-esteem, and decreased stress levels, it is an ideal approach for interrupting the inactivity-obesity cycle. To facilitate exercise success in obese populations, however, it is important to change the perception of exercise from 'should' to 'want,' based on the positive psychology model. The paper concludes with a consideration of exercise enjoyment, mode, and training guidelines, which may influence the psychological benefits of physical activity and exercise adherence in overweight individuals.

[16-CSA] Bergman, Lars R.; Daukantaite, Daiva:

**Childhood Roots of Women's Subjective Well-Being: The Role of Optimism**, in: *European Psychologist* 2005, 10, 4, 287-297., 2005, ISSN: 1016-9040

**INHALT:** The focus of the study is on the importance of early optimism for adult subjective well-being (SWB). Only females were studied. Data from age 13 & age 43 were taken from the Swedish longitudinal research program Individual Development & Adaptation (IDA, Magnusson, 1988). We investigated the longitudinal relationship between early optimism & optimism at age 43, its mediation via positive & negative affect measured at age 43, & finally the 'effect' on global life satisfaction at age 43. For this purpose, structural equation methodology was used & the fit indices were compared among three extended cognitive-affective models, based on Chang's work (Chang, 2002). The best fitting model suggests that early optimism influences optimism at middle age, which in its turn has both a direct influence on global life satisfaction & an indirect influence via the negative affect dimension. In further analyses we studied the importance of early optimism for adult SWB in relation to the importance of a number

of other factors measured in adolescence. Optimism at age 13 was the only factor that was consistently related to women's SWB at age 43.

[17-L] Berlemann, Michael; Kemmesies, Claudia:

**Zur Entwicklung der Lebenszufriedenheit nach der deutschen Wiedervereinigung: eine empirische Analyse in Sachsen, Ost- und Westdeutschland**, in: ifo Dresden berichtet, Jg. 11/2004, H. 6, S. 3-10 (URL: [http://www.cesifo-group.de/link/ifodb\\_2004\\_6\\_03-10.pdf](http://www.cesifo-group.de/link/ifodb_2004_6_03-10.pdf))

**INHALT:** "Ökonomen neigen dazu, Wohlstand in erster Linie anhand von ökonomischen Kennziffern, so z.B. dem Pro-Kopf-Bruttoinlandsprodukt oder dem Lohn je Arbeitnehmer zu messen. Eine umfassendere Herangehensweise ist die Analyse der Lebenszufriedenheit, welche neben ökonomischen auch sozio-demographische und soziokulturelle Faktoren berücksichtigt. Im Rahmen dieses Artikels wird zunächst ein Überblick über das Konzept der Lebenszufriedenheitsmessung gegeben. Daran anschließend werden die Entwicklung der Lebenszufriedenheit in Sachsen seit der deutschen Wiedervereinigung dargestellt und die Ergebnisse mit denen aus anderen ostdeutschen Bundesländern und Westdeutschland verglichen." (Autorenreferat)

[18-CSA] Beron, Krista; Mookerjee, Rajen:

**Gender, Religion and Happiness**, in: The Journal of Socio-Economics 2005, 34, 5, Oct, 674-685., 2005, ISSN: 1053-5357

**INHALT:** Using an infrequently used sample of 60 countries this paper attempts to gauge the importance of religion & gender on the levels of happiness across countries, after controlling for a set of quality of life variables. The results suggest that both religion which is represented by the degree of religious fractionalization, & gender as represented by the percentage of women in parliament, have important effects on the degree of happiness. Specifically the paper finds that higher levels of religious fractionalization reduce happiness, but greater representation of women in parliament robustly increase happiness levels.

[19-L] Berth, Hendrik; Albani, Cornelia; Brähler, Elmar:

**Persönlichkeitsmerkmale, psychische Belastung und Lebenszufriedenheit von Arbeitslosen: Ergebnisse einer Repräsentativstudie ; Horst-Eberhard Richter zum 82. Geburtstag**, in: Psychosozial, Jg. 28/2005, H. 1 = Nr. 99, S. 99-110 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-XG5196; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich)

**INHALT:** Der Beitrag gibt einen Überblick über eine für Deutschland repräsentative Studie, die sich mit dem Einfluss der Arbeitslosigkeit auf die psychische Befindlichkeit befasst. Anlass für diese Studie war die 1933 durchgeführte Marienthal-Studie, die selbst aus heutiger Sicht trotz unterschiedlicher Methodik wertvolle Einsichten in die Thematik bietet. In der vorliegenden Studie aus dem Herbst 2003 wird anhand der Daten aus den alten und neuen Bundesländern über Persönlichkeitseigenschaften, psychische Beschwerden, Lebenszufriedenheit und soziale Unterstützung von Arbeitslosen im Vergleich zu Nichtarbeitslosen berichtet. Neben Untersuchungsstichprobe und Instrumenten geht es in dem Beitrag um die Darstellung der einzelnen Test- und Fragebogenergebnisse, um diese dann mit den Ergebnissen der Marienthal-Studie in Beziehung zu setzen. Dabei wird aufgezeigt, dass selbst die antizipierte Arbeitslosigkeit zu einer deutlich negativen psychischen Stimmung, Angst, Depressivität und Einschränkungen in der Lebensqualität führt. Zur Wechselwirkung von Arbeitslosigkeit und Gesundheit bedarf es neben den vorgestellten Querschnittsdaten zusätzlich Längsschnittdaten. Die Autoren kommen zu dem Schluss, dass trotz der Vielzahl vorliegender Studien weiterhin Forschungen zum Erleben von Arbeitslosigkeit dringend notwendig sind. (ICH)

[20-CSA] Bettencourt, B. A.; Sheldon, K. M.:

**Psychological need-satisfaction and subjective well-being within social groups**, in: British Journal of Social Psychology 2002, 41, 1, Mar, 25-38., 2002, ISSN: 0144-6665

**INHALT:** Five candidate measures of psychological need-satisfaction were evaluated as predictors of high positive and low negative mood within the group, intrinsic motivation for group activities, and high commitment to the group. Consistent with self-determination theory, personal autonomy and interpersonal relatedness both predicted positive outcomes. Consistent with optimal distinctiveness theory, feeling included within the group, feeling personally distinctive within the group, and feeling that the group is distinctive compared to other groups, also predicted positive outcomes.

[21-CSA] Binswanger, Mathias:

**Why Does Income Growth Fail to Make Us Happier? Searching for the Treadmills behind the Paradox of Happiness**, in: The Journal of Socio-Economics 2006, 35, 2, Apr, 366-381., 2006, ISSN: 1053-5357

**INHALT:** Several recent studies have shown that in developed countries, reported levels of happiness do not increase in line with income levels, & people are experiencing more & more time pressure. Together these findings suggest that people do not maximize happiness -- they would be better off if they worked less & had more leisure time. Two treadmill effects behind this paradox of happiness have been described in the literature: the positional treadmill, the hedonic treadmill. In this paper I propose two additional treadmill effects: the multi-option treadmill, & the time-saving treadmill, which both seem to make a significant contribution to the stagnation of happiness.

[22-CSA] Biswas-Diener, Robert; Diener, Ed:

**Will Money Increase Subjective Well-Being? A Literature Review and Guide to Needed Research**, in: Social Indicators Research 2002, 57, 2, Feb, 119-169., 2002, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Four replicable findings have emerged regarding the relation between income & subjective well-being (SWB): (1) There are large correlations between the wealth of nations & the mean reports of SWB in them; (2) There are mostly small correlations between income & SWB within nations, although these correlations appear to be larger in poor nations, & the risk of unhappiness is much higher for poor people; (3) Economic growth in the last decades in most economically developed societies has been accompanied by little rise in SWB, & increases in individual income lead to variable outcomes; & (4) People who prize material goals more than other values tend to be substantially less happy, unless they are rich. Thus, more money may enhance SWB when it means avoiding poverty & living in a developed nation, but income appears to increase SWB little over the long-term when more of it is gained by well-off individuals whose material desires rise with their incomes. Several major theories are compatible with most existing findings: (A) The idea that income enhances SWB only insofar as it helps people meet their basic needs, & (B) The idea that the relation between income & SWB depends on the amount of material desires that people's income allows them to fulfill. We argue that the first explanation is a special case of the second one. A third explanation is relatively unresearched, ie, the idea that societal norms for production & consumption are essential to understanding the SWB-income interface. In addition, it appears that high SWB might increase people's chances for high income. We review the open issues relating income to SWB & describe the research methods needed to provide improved data that will better illuminate the psychological processes relating money to SWB.

[23-L] Bjørnskov, Christian; Gupta, Nabanita Datta; Pedersen, Peder J.:

**What buys happiness?: analyzing trends in subjective well-being in 15 European countries, 1973-2002**, (Discussion Paper / Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit GmbH, No. 1716), Bonn 2005, 33 S.; 131 KB (Graue Literatur; URL: <ftp://ftp.iza.org/dps/dp1716.pdf> ; <http://doku.iab.de/externe/2005/k050830f04.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Trends in life satisfaction are examined across 15 European countries employing a modified version of Kendall's Tau. Analyses show that GDP growth relative to growth in the preceding period is a significant determinant of the trends; the same holds for the growth in life expectancy while the contemporaneous growth in the current account balance exerts a positive influence. Relative unemployment growth becomes significant when interacted with a measure of the long-run political ideology of the median voter. The effects of relative GDP growth vary with the political ideology variable." (author's abstract)



[24-L] Boes, Stefan; Winkelmann, Rainer:

**Income and happiness: new results from generalized threshold and sequential models**, (Discussion Paper / Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit GmbH, 1175), Bonn 2004, 32 S.; 272 KB (Graue Literatur; URL: <ftp://ftp.iza.org/dps/dp1175.pdf>)

**INHALT:** "Empirical studies on the relationship between income and happiness commonly use standard ordered response models, the most well-known representatives being the ordered logit and the ordered probit. However, these models restrict the marginal probability effects by design, and therefore limit the analysis of distributional aspects of a change in income, that is, the study of whether the income effect depend on a person's happiness. In this paper we pinpoint the shortcomings of standard models and propose two alternatives, namely generalized threshold and sequential models. With data of two waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel, 1984 and 1997, we show that the more general models yield different marginal probability effects than standard models." (author's abstract)

[25-L] Böhnke, Petra; Kohler, Ulrich:

**Determinanten des Glücks: Lebenszufriedenheit in Europa**, in: WSI Mitteilungen : Monatszeitschrift des Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Instituts in der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Jg. 60/2007, H. 7, S. 373-379 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-Haa964; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich)

**INHALT:** "Im Mittelpunkt dieses Beitrags steht das subjektive Wohlbefinden der Europäer als zentrale Dimension von Lebensqualität. Wie zufrieden sind Europäer mit ihrem Leben im Allgemeinen? Was bestimmt das Ausmaß an Lebenszufriedenheit in verschiedenen Ländern? Von Interesse ist zum einen der Einfluss sozialer Ungleichheit in Form von Einkommen, Bildung, Arbeitsmarktposition, Gesundheit und sozialen Beziehungen. Zum anderen werden gesellschaftspolitische Rahmenbedingungen als Kontextfaktoren untersucht, um die Variation von Lebenszufriedenheit in der europäischen Union zu erklären. Es zeigt sich, dass das Ausmaß der Lebenszufriedenheit die heterogenen Lebensverhältnisse in der erweiterten EU widerspiegelt. Doch die individuelle Position im Wohlstandgefüge eines Landes reicht nicht aus, um Lebenszufriedenheit zu erklären. Lebenszufriedenheit wird nicht nur von individuellen Lebensumständen geprägt, sondern auch vom Wohlfahrtsniveau und der Qualität der Gesellschaft: Soziales Kapital, soziale Rechte, Vertrauen in Demokratie und Sozialschutzsysteme bestimmen maßgeblich die individuelle Lebensqualität." (Autorenreferat)

[26-CSA] Braccio, Sara Maria; Cuellar, Israel; Bastida, Elena:

**Residency in the United States, Subjective Well-Being, and Depression in an Older Mexican-Origin Sample**, in: Journal of Aging and Health 2004, 16, 4, Aug, 447-466., 2004, ISSN: 0898-2643

**INHALT:** Objective: To compare the mental health & well-being of Mexican immigrants with native-born Mexican Americans living in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Methods: A randomly stratified sample of 353 Hispanics aged 45 & older were interviewed. The immigrant group (n = 148) was compared with native-born Mexican Americans (n = 205). Results: The findings showed that the native-born group was not significantly different from the immigrant group on measures of depression, health status, life satisfaction, or self-esteem. The immigrant group was found to report significantly more stress than the Mexican American group. Income, age, gender, & acculturation were significant predictors of well-being, whereas immigration status & years of residency were not. Discussion: The well-being of Mexican immigrants in the United States is confounded by such variables as income, age, gender, & acculturation, along with various other contextual factors that characterize their life experiences in the United States.

[27-CSA] Branscombe, Nyla R.; Postmes, Tom:

**Influence of Long-Term Racial Environmental Composition on Subjective Well-Being in African Americans**, in: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 2002, 83, 3, Sept, 735-751., 2002, ISSN: 0022-3514

**INHALT:** Two studies (N = 126, N = 114) of African Americans supported a model predicting that more racially segregated life contexts are associated with feelings of acceptance by other in-group members &, to a lesser extent, rejection by out-group members. In-group acceptance & out-group rejection in turn influenced identification with the in-group, which was a strong predictor of psychological well-being. Alternative models were not supported. Results suggest that environments that are segregated offer in-group support & acceptance, thereby protecting self-esteem against possible perils of rejection by a powerful out-group. Findings suggest that the improvement of intergroup relations should not be at the expense of intragroup relations.

[28-CSA] Brulde, Bengt:

**Happiness Theories Of The Good Life**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2007, 8, 1, 15-49., 2007, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** The paper starts with a presentation of the pure happiness theory, i.e. the idea that the quality of a person's life is dependent on one thing only, viz. how happy that person is. To find out whether this type of theory is plausible or not, I examine the standard arguments for and against this theory, including Nozick's experience machine argument. I then investigate how the theory can be modified in order to avoid the most serious objections. I first examine different types of epistemic modifications of the theory (e.g. the idea that a person's happiness is more valuable for her if it is based on a correct perception of her own life), and then turn to a number of modifications which all make the value of a person's happiness depend on whether the evaluative standard on which her happiness is based satisfies certain requirements. In connection with this, I present and defend my own modified version of the happiness theory.

[29-CSA] Bruni, Luigino:

**Toward an Economy Capable of Gratitude. Concerning Happiness and Relational Goods**, in: *Aggiornamenti Sociali* 2007, 58, 3, Mar, 187-198., 2007, ISSN: 0002-094X

**INHALT:** The happiness paradox, documented in several studies investigating the relationship between economic growth, ie, consumerism, & individuals' feeling of happiness is examined; Hadley Cantril's (1965) & Richard Easterlin's (1974) studies are mentioned. Explanations of the happiness paradox attempted in the literature on the subject are considered, discussing, among others, Daniel Kahneman's (2004) treadmill effect. It is concluded that contemporary thinkers are successful in constructing only negative theories of happiness by identifying the causes why so many citizens in affluent countries are dissatisfied & frustrated with their personal lives despite abundance of material goods. Hence, they fail miserably at giving accounts of what is needed to happy life in modern times. Differences in the conceptualization of happiness between ancient & modern philosophers are pointed out, sketching Aristotelian doctrine of eudemonic life. A positive, relational theory of happiness is proposed, defining the notion of relational goods, differentiating its genuine & false manifestations (eg, the latter simulated in computer-mediated interactions), & stressing the value of gratuitous acts for a happy life. It is concluded that happiness should be understood as human flourishing achieved through the cultivation of genuine personal relations & performance of gifts & other gratuitous acts. These new dimensions must enrich the market economy if it is to bring humans genuine happiness.

[30-CSA] Bulanda, Jennifer Roebuck; Lee, Gary R.:

**Change and Consistency in the Relation of Marital Status to Personal Happiness**, in: *Marriage & Family Review* 2005, 38, 1, 69-84., 2005, ISSN: 0149-4929

**INHALT:** Several studies conducted in the late 1980s suggested that the effect of marital status on personal happiness was declining, meaning that the 'happiness gap' between married & never-married persons was diminishing. Speculations about the causes of this diminishing positive effect of marriage ranged from changing values to the increasing role overload of married women. But there was some evidence that the decline in the 'happiness gap' had reversed by the end of the 1980s. This paper uses General Social Survey data from 1972 through 2002 to show that this decline did indeed reverse, such that in recent years the difference in the happiness of married & never-married persons is as great as it has been since the inception of the GSS. Although women who are employed &/or

have children in the home are slightly less happy than others, the positive effect of marriage on the happiness of these women is as strong as it has ever been.

[31-CSA] Burr, Jeffrey A.; Baker, Lindsey A.; Cahalin, Lawrence P.; Gerst, Kerstin:

**Productive Activities and Subjective Well-Being among Older Adults: The Influence of Number of Activities and Time Commitment**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 73, 3, Sept II, 431-458., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This study examines relationships among three measures of subjective well-being (life satisfaction, happiness & depressive symptoms), & two global measures of productive activity (number of activities & time commitment). We argue that participation in multiple productive activities should increase subjective well-being because these behaviors increase social integration & provide meaningful social roles. Using the first two waves of the Americans' Changing Lives survey, we estimate a series of OLS & ordered logistic regression models to examine this issue among a sample of respondents 60 years old & older. Our multivariate regression results show that as time committed to productive activities increases, life satisfaction increases. Both increasing numbers of productive activities & increasing time commitment predict higher levels of happiness. Also, we find only modest support for a relationship between productive activities & the number of & changes in depressive symptoms. Our results provide support for the idea that engaging in productive activities is beneficial to older persons' well-being, implying confirmation of the role enhancement hypothesis & demonstrating the importance of social integration.

[32-CSA] Cabness, Jessica Lynn:

**Psychosocial Resilience, Depression, and Subjective Well-Being in Long-Term Care**, in: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences 2003, 63, 12, June, 4473-A., 2003, ISSN: 0419-4209

**INHALT:** This prospective study focused on the correlates of adaptation to institutional long-term care in the first 90 days of admission. It examined the strength of the correlations among four independent variables conceptually related to resilience and adaptive functioning: Self-efficacy, mastery, purpose in life, and social support. The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was selected to provide a baseline measure for determining the cognitive capacity of 55 older adults, residing in four nursing homes in Washington, DC. Twenty-seven African American male and female residents participated in the study. From a life-span development perspective with its emphasis on adaptive aging, self-efficacy was chosen as the theoretical framework linking the correlates of psychosocial resilience and adaptation in long-term care. A correlational design, using Pearson's  $r$ , examined the relationships between the dependent variables, depression and subjective well-being, with the above-referenced independent variables. With performance of activities of daily living (ADLs) as a background variable, it was predicted that high levels of self-efficacy, mastery, purpose in life, and social support would be associated with optimal adaptation to long-term care, as evidenced by the absence of depression and presence of high levels of life satisfaction, a proxy measure for subjective well-being. The study hypothesis was partially supported by the findings that social support mediates the adaptation of older adults to long-term care nursing homes by promoting mental health. The findings revealed a moderately strong, negative association between social support and depression ( $-0.496$ ,  $p$  (less than or equal to)  $.05$ ), confirming that social support, as an external protective factor, is a salient characteristic of resilience in older adults in long-term care. The findings further confirmed a very strong, highly significant, negative association between ADL performance and depression ( $-0.721$ ,  $p$  (less than or equal to)  $.01$ ). The study data contribute empirical findings that support intuitive notions about ways to promote the quality of life for older adults in nursing homes. The social work profession is uniquely positioned to anticipate the individual strengths that newly admitted residents bring to nursing homes, proactively intervene to reduce any risks for poor adaptation, and skillfully promote psychosocial resilience in long-term care.

[33-CSA] Carter, Shani D.:

**Reexamining the temporal aspects of affect: relationships between repeatedly measured affective state, subjective well-being, and affective disposition**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2004, 36, 2, Jan, 381-391., 2004, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** Research that includes measures of affect has often used measures of affective state, subjective well-being, and affective disposition interchangeably. The present study examined the relationships between three widely-used measures of these constructs. Examination of coefficient alpha and test-retest reliabilities indicated that there are temporal differences between the constructs. Confirmatory factor analysis models indicated that affective state correlates with subjective well-being, which in turn correlates with affective disposition. Results indicate that the constructs are related but not equivalent, and that researchers should ensure they use the most valid instrument for the construct they wish to measure.

[34-CSA] Cha, K.-H.:

**Subjective well-being among college students**, in: Social Indicators Research 2003, 62-63, Apr, 455-77., 2003, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The subjective wellbeing and personality constructs of 350 South Korean students were assessed with self-report measures. The relative contributions of personality constructs in predicting subjective wellbeing were examined by regression analyses and dominance analyses. South Korean students scored low in life satisfaction and affective wellbeing compared to students of other nations. All personality constructs were significantly correlated with life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect.

[35-CSA] Chatman, Jennifer A.; Malka, Ariel:

**Intrinsic and Extrinsic Work Orientations as Moderators of the Effect of Annual Income on Subjective Well-Being: A Longitudinal Study**, in: Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin 2003, 29, 6, June, 737-746., 2003, ISSN: 0146-1672

**INHALT:** Income is only weakly associated with both subjective well-being (SWB) & job satisfaction in the US, a surprising finding in light of the importance placed on financial status in capitalistic societies. To explore this further, the authors examined intrinsic & extrinsic work orientations as potential moderators of the effects of financial compensation on SWB & job satisfaction. Master's of business administration students (N = 124) completed measures of work orientation &, 4 to 9 years later, reported their current salary, SWB, & job satisfaction. As predicted, individuals high in extrinsic orientation experienced higher SWB & job satisfaction to the degree that they earned more money, whereas those high in intrinsic orientation were lower on SWB at higher income levels. These findings are discussed in terms of the Values as Moderators Perspective of SWB & Cognitive Evaluation Theory.

[36-CSA] Chaudhry, Haroon Rashid; Suhail, Kausar:

**Predictors of Subjective Well-Being in an Eastern Muslim Culture**, in: Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology 2004, 23, 3, June, 359-376., 2004, ISSN: 0736-7236

**INHALT:** The majority of the studies addressing human happiness have been conducted with Western Judeo-Christian cultures; other countries with different sociocultural milieus are underrepresented in research investigating this issue. The present work was undertaken to determine the prevalence & predictors of personal well-being in an Eastern Muslim culture, Pakistan. The study also aimed to compare the current ratings of subjective well-being with those obtained from other areas of the world. To make this survey representative of the vast majority of Pakistani people, a total of 1,000 people, with an age range of 16-80, living in diverse areas of Lahore (the provincial capital) were contacted. Ten localities ranging from upper-class areas to congested inner-city locations & to Kacchi Abadies (temporary houses built in caravan) were visited. Apart from demographic information, responses of the survey subjects were collected on multiple dimensions: personality traits, self-esteem, work satisfaction, marital satisfaction, religiosity, & social support. General well-being was assessed using Faces Scale & Ladder Scale of Life Satisfaction. The current findings, consistent with previous worldwide reports, showed that the number of happy people exceeds those who are unhappy, & also that Eastern people are as happy & satisfied as people from many Western countries. Work satisfaction, social support, religious affiliation, social class, income level, & marital status & satisfaction were found to be the better predictors of subjective well-being.

[37-CSA] Chekola, Mark:

**Happiness, Rationality, Autonomy And The Good Life**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2007, 8, 1, 51-78., 2007, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** The paper starts with a general discussion of the concepts of happiness and the good life. I argue that there is a conceptual core of happiness which has to do with one's life as a whole. I discuss affective and attitude or life satisfaction views of happiness and indicate problems faced by those views. I introduce my own view, the life plan view, which sees happiness as the ongoing realizing of global desires of the person. I argue that on such a view one's life could be happy without a high level of rationality or a high level of autonomy; such rationality and autonomy are not built into the concept of happiness. So while happiness is a final value, and good for the person, it is not the only final value. Rationality and autonomy are also final values and, where they exist, are good as ends for the person, part of the good life.

[38-CSA] Cheng, Sheung-Tak:

**Age and subjective well-being revisited: a discrepancy perspective**, in: Psychology and Aging 2004, 19, 3, Sep, 409-415., 2004, ISSN: 0882-7974

**INHALT:** The hypothesis that the age effect on subjective well-being was entirely mediated by goal discrepancies (GDs) was tested with structural equation modeling. Six GDs grouped into 3 broad categories (relationships, health, and others) were differentially related to age. Whereas GD relationships and GD others (e.g., materials) decreased with age, GD health increased with age. GD health had smaller effects on subjective well-being than GDs in relationships and other life domains. Hence, the net effect of all the GDs on well-being was positive. GD variations because of age could completely explain the age trends in life satisfaction and positive affect, and partially the age trend in negative affect.

[39-CSA] Chlouverakis, Gregory; Kornilaki, Ekaterina N.:

**The situational antecedents of pride and happiness: developmental and domain differences**, in: British Journal of Developmental Psychology 2004, 22, 3, Nov, 605-619., 2004, ISSN: 0261-510X

**INHALT:** This study examines whether young children can differentiate between the situational antecedents of happiness and pride and the effect of the type of situation on the attribution of pride. One hundred and fifty 7-, 9- and 11-year-olds were asked to rate the extent to which two types of situations would elicit a protagonist's feelings of happiness and pride. Happy situations were expected to elicit happiness only, e.g. because the protagonist received a gift - a desirable result, but beyond his/her personal control. Achievement situations were expected to elicit both happiness and pride, e.g. because the protagonist won an award - a desirable and beneficial outcome for the agent which (s)he was responsible for bringing about. If the children could differentiate between the situational determinants of happiness and pride, they would be expected to give high ratings for pride in achievement situations only. To examine the effect of the type of situation on children's ratings for pride, discretionary moral situations were introduced in which the protagonist was performing a moral act for the benefit of a third person without personal cost (helping an old lady carry her shopping bags) or with cost (giving a sandwich to a hungry child). The results of the study revealed that only the 11-year-olds were able to fully differentiate between the two emotions. The type of situation affected children's ratings for pride. Children attributed less pride to the protagonist in moral situations, particularly in the cost condition, than to the protagonist in achievement situations.

[40-CSA] Coenders, Germa; Casas, Ferran; Gonzalez, Monica; Figuer, Cristina:

**Subjective Well-Being, Values and Goal Achievement: The Case of Planned versus By Chance Searches on the Internet**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 66, 1-2, Apr, 123-141., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The relation between life domains satisfaction & overall life satisfaction, values, internal/external perceived control, & the option of planning or by chance searching information on the Internet has been explored in a sample of Spanish adolescents, aged 12 to 16 (N=968). Age & sex differences have been examined. Results clearly con-

firm a positive relation between satisfaction with life domains & overall satisfaction with life. Satisfaction with life as a whole shows also to be positively correlated with non-materialistic values. Perceived control shows to be, once again, a key construct to understand both life satisfaction of adolescents & their behavioral intentions to plan or not to plan their action to fulfill intended goals. A clear pattern between external & internal perceived control stems from our analysis: subjects reporting to rely on chance when searching information show higher external perceived control while respondents who prefer to plan show higher internal perceived control. The more satisfaction expressed with learning related items (satisfaction with school performance, learning, & preparation for future), with family & with life as a whole, the more tendencies are observed among the respondents to plan their search. No direct relation has been observed between values & behavioral intentions to plan or not to plan action to fulfil intended goals. Perceived control, but also satisfaction with some life domains & with life as a whole seem to act as mediating factors between behavioral intentions & values.

[41-CSA] Cole, Amanda:

**The Politics of Happiness**, in: AQ - Journal of Contemporary Analysis 2006, 78, 5, Sept-Oct, 21-24., 2006, ISSN: 1443-3605

**INHALT:** What makes a society happy? Should happiness be measured in terms of individuals or groups? What makes one person more capable of determining the means of happiness rather than another? Is this what influences our vote on Election Day? & why, despite being richer than ever, are over one million Australian adults experiencing depression?

[42-CSA] Comim, Flavio:

**Capabilities and Happiness: Potential Synergies**, in: Review of Social Economy 2005, 63, 2, June, 161-176., 2005, ISSN: 0034-6764

**INHALT:** The paper compares two prominent approaches to assessing Human Well-Being, the Capability Approach & the Subjective Well-Being Approach. It investigates the differences & the similarities between these approaches. An argument is made for exploring the potential synergies between them. Finally, the papers of this special edition are briefly introduced.

[43-L] D'Ambrosio, Conchita; Frick, Joachim R.:

**Subjective well-being and relative deprivation: an empirical link**, (DIW Diskussionspapiere, 449), Berlin 2004, 22 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.diw.de/deutsch/produkte/publikationen/diskussionspapiere/docs/papers/dp449.pdf> )

**INHALT:** Gegenstand der Untersuchung ist das Verhältnis zwischen zwei gut etablierten Messkonzepten für individuelles Wohlergehen, nämlich zwischen dem Konzept des Glücks, also dem Niveau der selbstberichteten Zufriedenheit mit Einkommen und Leben, und der relativen Deprivation/Zufriedenheit, also dem Unterschied zwischen dem Einkommen eines Individuums und dem Einkommen aller Anderen, die reicher oder ärmer sind. Mit Hilfe einer Operationalisierung beider Konzepte auf der Basis des Deutschen Sozioökonomischen Panels lässt sich zeigen, dass subjektives Wohlbefinden eher von der relativen Zufriedenheit abhängt als von der absoluten Höhe des Einkommens. Diese Ergebnisse bleiben auch stabil, wenn man im Rahmen einer multivariaten Analyse andere einflussreiche Faktoren berücksichtigt. (ICEÜbers)

[44-CSA] Dalenberg, Douglas; Bookwalter, Jeffrey T.:

**Subjective Well-Being and Household Factors in South Africa**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 65, 3, Feb, 333-353., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This paper uses a household survey from South Africa to estimate a model of subjective well-being based on poverty & household characteristics including housing, sanitation, & transportation. Following Sen, we allow for

factors in addition to income & we begin to incorporate functionings & capabilities as determinants of well-being. This study finds that important differences exist among groups based on their economic status. For the poorest quartiles, transportation & housing play the most important role in determining well-being, while for the richest quartiles, sanitation, water, energy, education & health are relatively more important. These results have important public policy implications because many of the factors affecting well-being have large public good components. In addition, these results could be used to help governments focus aid in order to improve well-being.

[45-CSA] Dalenberg, Douglas; Bookwalter, Jeffrey T.:

**Subjective well-being and household factors in South Africa**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 65, 3, Feb, 333-353., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This paper uses a household survey from South Africa to estimate a model of subjective well-being based upon poverty and household characteristics including housing, sanitation, and transportation. Following Sen, we allow for factors in addition to income and we begin to incorporate functionings and capabilities as determinants of well-being. This study finds that important differences exist among groups based upon their economic status. For the poorest quartiles transportation and housing play the most important role in determining well-being, while for the richest quartiles, sanitation, water, energy, education and health are relatively more important. These results have important public policy implications because many of the factors affecting well-being have large public good components. In addition, these results could be used to help governments focus aid in order to improve well-being.

[46-CSA] Day, Liz; Lewis, Christopher Alan; Maltby, John:

**Religious Orientation, Religious Coping and Happiness among UK Adults**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2005, 38, 5, 1193-1202., 2005, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** It has been demonstrated that the relationship between religiosity and happiness varies according to the precise measures used and the samples studied. To examine further the generalisability of this association the present work examined the relationship between religiosity and happiness within the context of the distinction between subjective and psychological well-being. One hundred and thirty eight UK adults completed two measures of both religiosity (the 'Age Universal' Religious Orientation Scale [Intrinsic and Extrinsic subscales] and the Religious Coping Scale [Positive and Negative subscales]) and happiness (the Depression-Happiness Scale and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire Short-Form). In general, no significant associations were found between religiosity scores and happiness scores. However, both higher intrinsic orientation scores and positive religious coping were significantly associated with higher scores on the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire Short-Form. It is proposed that these differential findings are consistent with the theoretical distinction between subjective and psychological well-being. It is suggested that when religiosity is related to happiness, it is related to psychological well-being, which is thought to reflect human development, positive functioning and existential life challenges.

[47-CSA] Deary, Ian J.; Stewart, Mary E.; Ebmeier, Klaus P.:

**Personality Correlates of Happiness and Sadness: EPQ-R and TPQ Compared**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2005, 38, 5, 1085-1096., 2005, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** This study assesses the relative strengths of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised (EPQ-R) and the Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire (TPQ) as predictors of mood states. This study adds to the relatively few published reports assessing the relationships between Cloninger's (TPQ) and normal mood. 870 students completed the TPQ, EPQ-R, the State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), the Befindlich-skeitskala (BFS), the General Health Questionnaire 28 (GHQ-28) and the Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI). Harm Avoidance (TPQ), Neuroticism (EPQ-R) and Extraversion (EPQ-R) correlated highly with both positive and negative mood ( $r$  from .4 to above .6). Harm Avoidance ( $r$  between .46 and .60) and Neuroticism ( $r$  from .42 to .63) were equally the best predictors of negative mood but Harm Avoidance was the best predictor of Happiness ( $r = -.67$  women,  $-.69$  men). Harm Avoidance has a high correlation with both Extraversion ( $r = -.60$ ) and Neuroticism ( $r = .68$ ). Psychoticism played a small but significant role in explaining the variance in mood. The traits of Harm Avoidance and Neuroti-

cism have a high influence on mood state. Those low on Harm Avoidance tend to be emotionally stable (low Neuroticism) Extraverts. The role of Psychoticism on mood needs to be explored further.

[48-L] Deindl, Christian:

**Soziale Netzwerke und soziales Kapital: Einfluss auf Lebenszufriedenheit und Vertrauen**, (Diskussions-Papiere / Universität Zürich, Soziologisches Institut, Forschungsgruppe Arbeit, Generation, Sozialstruktur (AGES), 5), Zürich 2005, 17 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.suz.unizh.ch/ages/pages/PAGES-05.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Soziale Netzwerke und soziales Kapital haben einen großen Einfluss auf unterschiedliche Aspekte des Lebens. Anhand des Datensatzes 'Selbst- und Kollektivorientierung' werden in diesem Diskussions-Papier zwei Aspekte des Sozialkapitals einer näheren Betrachtung unterzogen: Lebenszufriedenheit und Vertrauen in andere Menschen. Die multivariate Analyse zeigt, dass beide Variablen von Netzwerken positiv beeinflusst werden, jedoch von unterschiedlichen Netzwerkteilen. Während Lebenszufriedenheit eher von Netzwerken mit engen Beziehungen wie zum Partner und zur Verwandtschaft positiv zusammenhängt, ist Vertrauen eher von Freundschaften und positiven Erfahrungen mit anderen Menschen in der Vergangenheit abhängig." (Autorenreferat)

[49-CSA] Delamothe, Tony:

**Happiness**, in: BMJ (British Medical Journal) 2005, 331, 7531, 24-31 Dec, 1489-1490., 2005, ISSN: 0959-535X

**INHALT:** Given the choice between winning the lottery and being left permanently disabled by injury, everyone would take the money. Yet a year after either of these events, people apparently return to their previous levels of happiness. Such are the complexities of the state described by Aristotle as 'the best, the finest, the most pleasurable thing of all'. As everyone since Midas knows, acquiring riches is a poor long term bet in the happiness stakes. A recent review concluded that 'money can buy you happiness, but not much, and above a modest threshold, more money does not mean more happiness'. Individuals usually get richer during their lifetimes but not happier. As for individuals, so for countries. Ghana, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States all share similar life satisfaction scores despite per capita income varying 10-fold between the richest and poorest country. Per capita incomes have quadrupled in most advanced economies over the past 50 years, but levels of subjective wellbeing have hardly budged.

[50-CSA] Diener, Ed; Eid, Michael:

**Global Judgments of Subjective Well-Being: Situational Variability and Long-Term Stability**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 65, 3, Feb, 245-277., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Subjective well-being (SWB) is an important indicator of quality of life. SWB can be conceptualized as a momentary state (eg, mood) as well as a relatively stable trait (eg, life satisfaction). The validity of self-reported trait aspects of SWB has been questioned by experimental studies showing that SWB judgments seem to be strongly context dependent. Particularly, momentary mood seems to have a strong influence on global SWB judgments. To explore the ecological validity of these conclusions, a non-experimental longitudinal self-report study with three occasions of measurement was conducted (N = 249). The associations between momentary mood ratings & global judgments of SWB (life satisfaction, satisfaction with life domains, frequency & intensity of emotions) as well as personality ratings (self-esteem, optimism, neuroticism, extraversion) were analyzed in a multi-state-multitrait-multi-construct model. This model takes (a) measurement error, (b) occasion-specific deviations, & (c) stable interindividual differences into account. It is shown that the variability in global SWB judgments & personality ratings is relatively small & much smaller than the variability in mood. Furthermore, the occasion-specific associations between mood states, on the one hand, & global SWB & personality ratings, on the other hand, are relatively small & inconsistent. All global SWB & personality variables are more strongly related to mood on the trait level than on the occasion-specific deviation level. Therefore, in contrast to experimental studies, occasion-specific mood effects do not seem to be inherently important in ecological measurement settings.



[51-CSA] Diener, Ed; Lyubomirsky, Sonja; King, Laura:

**The Benefits of Frequent Positive Affect: Does Happiness Lead to Success?**, in: *Psychological Bulletin* 2005, 131, 6, Nov, 803-855., 2005, ISSN: 0033-2909

**INHALT:** Numerous studies show that happy individuals are successful across multiple life domains, including marriage, friendship, income, work performance, & health. The authors suggest a conceptual model to account for these findings, arguing that the happiness-success link exists not only because success makes people happy, but also because positive affect engenders success. Three classes of evidence -- crosssectional, longitudinal, & experimental -- are documented to test their model. Relevant studies are described & their effect sizes combined meta-analytically. The results reveal that happiness is associated with & precedes numerous successful outcomes, as well as behaviors paralleling success. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that positive affect -- the hallmark of well-being -- may be the cause of many of the desirable characteristics, resources, & successes correlated with happiness. Limitations, empirical issues, & important future research questions are discussed.

[52-CSA] Diener, Ed:

**Guidelines for National Indicators of Subjective Well-Being and Ill-Being**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2006, 7, 4, 397-404., 2006, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** Discusses the value of subjective measures of well-being & ill-being & how the information they provide can supplement that obtained via economic & social indicators to guide policy & inform practice. Some basic definitions are offered of terms used in well-being assessments, including positive & negative affect, happiness, life/domain satisfaction, & quality of life. The utility of the Experience Sampling Method & other diary methods in evaluating subjective well-being is demonstrated, arguing that, even without the strong conceptual underpinnings & methodological sophistication of more-established economic measures, they can offer invaluable insights on the state of national well-being.

[53-CSA] Dimatteo, M. Robin; Lyubomirsky, Sonja; Tkach, Chris:

**What Are the Differences between Happiness and Self-Esteem?**, in: *Social Indicators Research* 2006, 78, 3, Sept II, 363-404., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The present study investigated theoretically & empirically derived similarities & differences between the constructs of enduring happiness & self-esteem. Participants (N = 621), retired employees ages 51-95, completed standardized measures of affect, personality, psychosocial characteristics, physical health, & demographics. The relations between each of the two target variables (happiness & self-esteem) & the full set of remaining variables were assessed through a series of successive statistical analyses: (1) simple Pearson's correlations, (2) partial correlations, & (3) hierarchical regression analyses. The results revealed that happiness & self-esteem, while highly correlated ( $r = 0.58$ ), presented unique patterns of relations with the other measured variables. The best predictors of happiness were the following: mood & temperamental traits (i.e., extraversion & neuroticism), social relationships (lack of loneliness & satisfaction with friendships), purpose in life, & global life satisfaction. By contrast, self-esteem was best predicted by dispositions related to agency & motivation (i.e., optimism & lack of hopelessness). Implications for the understanding of happiness & self-esteem are discussed.

[54-CSA] Duncan, Grant:

**What Do We Mean by 'Happiness'? The Relevance of Subjective Wellbeing to Social Policy**, in: *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand/Te Puna Whakaaro* 2005, 25, July, 16-31., 2005, ISSN: 1172-4382

**INHALT:** Recent research in economics, sociology & psychology has re-ignited interest in human happiness, & this interest has extended into social policy research & analysis. Happiness research has challenged some of the axioms of standard economic theories of utility & welfare, but the assumptions underlying this research remain utilitarian. Further, there are significant semantic problems for happiness surveys concerning the contemporary uses of the words happiness & happy. While happiness research has stimulated some self-critical reflection about social &

economic policy priorities, it has yet to provide any convincing basis for the setting of policy goals or the evaluation of outcomes.

[55-CSA] Easterlin, Richard A.:

**Is Reported Happiness Five Years Ago Comparable to Present Happiness? A Cautionary Note**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2002, 3, 2, 193-198., 2002, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** In the US reported happiness five years ago is not comparable to present happiness. The improvement in happiness over the last five years obtained by differencing current reports of happiness today & happiness five years ago is not significantly related to the actual improvement in happiness over the same period. The currently reported five-year change in happiness is highly sensitive to current economic conditions, varying inversely with both the inflation & unemployment rates. Ordinarily, happiness five years ago as currently reported is less than present happiness, but the worse the current economic conditions are, the better the past looks relative to the present. If current economic conditions get bad enough, past happiness will be rated higher than present. Reports of happiness five years ago are not telling us about the utility respondents actually experienced at that time; they are telling us, instead, about respondents' current decision utility - which situation, today's or that five years ago, they would opt for if given the choice today.

[56-CSA] Easterlin, Richard A.:

**Feeding the Illusion of Growth and Happiness: A Reply to Hagerty and Veenhoven**, in: *Social Indicators Research* 2005, 74, 3, Dec, 429-443., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** In a rebuttal of Easterlin (1995), Hagerty & Veenhoven (2003) analyze data for 21 countries & conclude that 'growing national income does go with greater happiness.' But the U.S. experience does not support this conclusion, which they obtain only by mixing together two sets of noncomparable surveys. Moreover, the result of studies of European countries & the U.S. by other scholars do not support their claim either. Furthermore, the experience of 6 out of 7 of their non-European countries fail to support their claim. Finally, if countries in their analysis with quite similar growth rates are grouped, one finds quite disparate trends in happiness, suggesting that factors other than growth in income are responsible for the differential trends in happiness. Instead of straining to feed the illusion that a focus on economic growth will create happiness, an approach is needed that explores the impact on national trends in life satisfaction, not just of material goods, but also of family life, health, work utility, & the like.

[57-CSA] Epstein, William M.; Seligman, M. E. P.:

**Authentic Happiness: Using the New Positive Psychology to Realize Your Potential for Lasting Fulfillment**, in: *Research on Social Work Practice* 2007, 17, 1, Jan, 151-156., 2007, ISSN: 1049-7315

[58-CSA] Ervasti, Heikki:

**Unemployment and Subjective Well-Being Deprivation Theory, Incentive Theory and Coping Paradigm**, in: *Janus* 2004, 12, 3, 298-318., 2004, ISSN: 1235-7812

**INHALT:** The debate on the well-being of the unemployed has oscillated between two extremes. Deprivation theory suggests that unemployment has dramatic consequences on subjective well-being because during unemployment people lose the various latent functions of work. According to the incentive theory, unemployment does not deteriorate subjective well-being. On the contrary, generous unemployment benefits guarantee a too high level of well-being & thus voluntary unemployment emerges. Analysing recent survey data on the Finnish unemployed (N=805) & the total population (N=1878), this article argues that neither of these approaches is correct. The results support a third theoretical approach, the coping paradigm, according to which it is not the loss of work per se but the numerous mediating factors connected to unemployment that seriously reduce the well-being of the unemployed. The most important of the mediating factors is economic hardship.

[59-CSA] Fagley, N. S.; Adler, Mitchel G.:

**Appreciation: individual differences in finding value and meaning as a unique predictor of subjective well-being**, in: Journal of Personality 2005, 73, 1, Feb, 79-114., 2005, ISSN: 0022-3506

**INHALT:** Adler (2002; Adler & Fagley, 2001) argued that being appreciative facilitates and enhances feelings of well-being and life satisfaction, as well as feelings of connection to what we have, to what we experience, and to life itself. In addition, expressing appreciation to others is believed to build social bonds. Although appreciation is viewed as a disposition, it is also viewed as something people can learn over time, making it an especially valuable construct to measure. Appreciating something (e.g. an event, a person, a behavior, an object) involves noticing and acknowledging its value and meaning and feeling a positive emotional connection to it. We defined eight aspects of appreciation and developed scales to measure them: a focus on what one has ('Have' Focus), Awe, Ritual, Present Moment, Self/Social Comparison, Gratitude, Loss/Adversity, Interpersonal. Scores on the subscales may be totaled to yield a score representing one's overall degree of appreciation (or level of appreciativeness) (coefficient alpha = .94). We also developed an 18-item short form (coefficient alpha = .91) that correlates .95 with scores on the long form. The scales correlated in predicted ways with measures of life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect. More importantly, appreciation was significantly related to life satisfaction and positive affect, even after the effects of optimism, spirituality, and emotional self-awareness had been statistically controlled.

[60-CSA] Flouri, Eirini:

**Subjective Well-Being in Midlife: The Role of Involvement of and Closeness to Parents in Childhood**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2004, 5, 4, 335-358., 2004, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This study used data from the British National Child Development Study to examine the role of parenting in later subjective well-being (SWB). Parenting was defined as mother involvement & father involvement (measured at age 7) & as closeness to mother & closeness to father (measured at age 16). SWB was measured at age 42 & was defined as life satisfaction, psychological functioning (measured with the GHQ-12), & absence of psychological distress (measured with the Malaise Inventory). Control factors were parental social class at birth, parental family structure throughout childhood, domestic tension in the parental home, parental ill mental health in early childhood, psychological maladjustment in adolescence, financial difficulties throughout childhood, educational attainment, self-rated health in early adulthood, & current socio-demographic correlates of SWB (labour force participation, religion & being partnered). It was found that even after adjusting for these factors closeness to mother at age 16 predicted life satisfaction at age 42 in both men & women, whereas mother involvement at age 7 predicted life satisfaction at age 42 in men. Closeness to mother at age 16 was also negatively related to poor psychological functioning at age 42 in women.

[61-CSA] Freund, Alexandra M.; Riediger, Michaela:

**Interference and facilitation among personal goals: differential associations with subjective well-being and persistent goal pursuit**, in: Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin 2004, 30, 12, Dec, 1511-1523., 2004, ISSN: 0146-1672

**INHALT:** Three studies demonstrate that mutual facilitation and interference among personal goals are distinct characteristics rather than mutually exclusive opposites and have different functions for psychological well-being and goal pursuit. The three studies vary in design (cross-sectional, short-term longitudinal) and follow a multimethod approach using questionnaires, diaries, and objective behavioral information. Results show that interference among goals (resulting from resource constraints and incompatible goal attainment strategies) is negatively associated with trait and state well-being, whereas mutual facilitation among goals (resulting from instrumental goal relations and overlapping goal attainment strategies) is positively associated with involvement in goal pursuit.

[62-L] Frey, Bruno S.; Stutzer, Alois:

**Happiness research: state and prospects**, (Working Paper Series / University of Zurich, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, No. 190), Zürich 2004, 24 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.iew.unizh.ch/wp/iewwp190.pdf>)

**INHALT:** "This paper intends to provide an evaluation of where the economic research on happiness stands and in which interesting directions it might develop. First, the current state of the research on happiness in economics is briefly discussed. We emphasize the potential of happiness research in testing competing theories of individual behavior. Second, the crucial issue of causality is taken up illustrating it for a particular case, namely whether marriage makes people happy or whether happy people get married. Third, happiness research is taken up as a new approach to measuring utility in the context of cost-benefit analysis." (author's abstract)

[63-L] Frey, Bruno S.; Stutzer, Alois:

**Should we maximize national happiness?**, (Working Paper Series / University of Zurich, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, No. 306), Zürich 2006, 24 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.iew.unizh.ch/wp/iewwp306.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Cross-disciplinary 'happiness research' has made big progress in the measurement of individual welfare. This development makes it tempting to pursue the old dream of maximizing aggregate happiness as a social welfare function. However, we postulate that the appropriate approach is not to maximize aggregate happiness in seeking to improve outcomes by direct policy interventions. The goal of happiness research should rather be to improve the nature of the processes through which individuals can express their preferences. Individuals should become better able to advance their idea of the good life, both individually and collectively." (author's abstract)

[64-CSA] Fugl-Meyer, Axel R.; Eriksson, Gunilla; Tham, Kerstin:

**Couples' happiness and its relationship to functioning in everyday life after brain injury**, in: Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy 2005, 12, 1, 40-48., 2005, ISSN: 1103-8128

**INHALT:** The objective of this survey was to identify couples' joint perception of their satisfaction with life as a whole when one of the persons in the couple had acquired brain injury between one and five years earlier. The focus was on the influence that functioning and disability in everyday life have on the couple's joint life satisfaction after brain injury. The sample consisted of 55 couples, and the mean age of the brain-injured persons was 51 years. Both persons in the couple answered a mailed questionnaire encompassing questions concerning perceived impairments, activity limitations, participation restrictions, and life satisfaction. The results showed that in 16 of the 55 couples both partners were satisfied with life as a whole. The joint experience of life satisfaction was significantly related to the couple's functioning in everyday life, and specifically to perceived participation in leisure time and in their social life, and in their ability to wash clothes. Important implications from this study, showing that only one-third of the couples were satisfied, are that the partners should be included to a greater extent in the rehabilitation process and the couple's perspective of what they find difficult to deal with should serve as a guide during rehabilitation.

[65-CSA] Furnham, A.; Cheng, H.:

**Personality, self-esteem, and demographic predictions of happiness and depression**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2003, 34, 6, Apr, 921-42., 2003, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** Personality, self-esteem, 'aspects of life', affect, depression and happiness were all measured by selfreport and the data were explored using multiple regression. In all 234 participants (mean age=18.23 years) completed the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Rosenberg Selfesteem Scale, Positive Affect; Negative Affect; and Affect Balance Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, and Oxford Happiness Inventory. Results indicated that extraversion was significantly correlated with positive affect, negative affect, depression and happiness, and neuroticism significantly correlated with positive affect, negative affect, depression and happiness to a similar degree. Selfesteem and relationships with parents had a direct predictive power on happiness and the opposite relationship with depression, whereas extraversion and neuroticism predicted happiness and depression mediating through selfesteem. For depression, sex also showed direct predictive power. The 'path model' that resulted from the analysis showed clearly the differences in the personality, selfesteem, and demographic predictions of happiness as opposed to depression.

[66-CSA] Gillespie, Kevin; Mendonca, Dudley; Oakes, K. Elizabeth; Ciarroccih, Joseph W.; Sneek, William J.: **Spirituality God-Attachment as Predictors Of Subjective Well-Being For Seminarians And Nuns In India**, in: *Research in the Social Scientific Study of Religion* 2007, 18, 122-140., 2007, ISSN: 1046-8064

**INHALT:** The present study was a cross-sectional study of spirituality and views of God as predictors of subjective well-being (SWB) over and above a comprehensive measure of personality. The total sample of 321 participants consisted of 121 Catholic religious women and 200 Jesuit seminarians in India whose overall mean age was 34 years. Family of origin backgrounds of the participants were severely impoverished economically. Hierarchical multiple regression found that personality explained a significant amount of variance for all three facets of SWB including positive affect, negative affect, and cognitive well-being. Faith maturity and positive God image each contributed significant independent variance in predicting increased positive affect and cognitive well-being. Negative God-image, in contrast, predicted reduced positive affect and cognitive wellbeing, and increased negative affect. Analysis by gender indicated that spirituality and God image predict differentially to subjective well-being components for men and women. The findings replicate cross-culturally the utility of viewing spiritual transcendence as related to human flourishing.

[67-CSA] Gilmour, Robin; Lu, Luo: **Culture and Conceptions of Happiness: Individual Oriented and Social Oriented SWB**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2004, 5, 3, 269-291., 2004, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** Adopting a cultural psychological approach, we believe that culture & SWB are most productively analyzed together as a dynamic of mutual constitution. We outline a cultural theory of SWB to systematically analyze conceptions of happiness as embedded in both Euro-American & Asian cultures. Our cultural theory posits that distinct & different characteristics of the conceptions of happiness are prevalent in Asian & Euro-American cultures. For Asians, socially oriented SWB emphasizes role obligation & dialectical balance; for Euro-Americans, individually oriented SWB emphasizes personal accountability & explicit pursuit. The present paper provides empirical data on American conceptions of happiness & contrasts these with previously collected Chinese data. Both similarities & differences were observed & were in general consonant with our theoretical propositions.

[68-CSA] Gilmour, Robin; Lu, Luo: **Individual-oriented and socially oriented cultural conceptions of subjective well-being: Conceptual analysis and scale development**, in: *Asian Journal of Social Psychology* 2006, 9, 1, Apr, 36-49., 2006, ISSN: 1367-2223

**INHALT:** Adopting a 'cross-cultural indigenous approach' (CCI), we attempted a conceptual analysis of cultural conceptions of SWB in terms of individual-oriented SWB (ISWB) and socially oriented SWB (SSWB) views. Also incorporating findings from our previous qualitative studies, a culturally balanced and fair measurement, The Individual-oriented and Socially oriented cultural conceptions of SWB Scales (ISSWB) was developed and evaluated in two studies involving Chinese and American participants. The 51-item version of the new measure showed good internal consistency reliability, test-retest reliability, convergent and discriminant validity. Further analysis showed that the Chinese possessed stronger SSWB than the Americans, while the Americans possessed stronger ISWB than the Chinese. There were also intracultural differences among the Chinese people. Overall, the studies showed the utility of ISSWB scales for future studies.

[69-CSA] Graham, Carol; Felton, Andrew: **Variance in obesity across cohorts and countries: a norms-based explanation using happiness surveys.**, in: 33p, 2005, Brookings Institution

**INHALT:** Compares the socioeconomic status of obese individuals in the United States and in Russia and attitudes associated with obesity. In the U.S., obesity is largely a problem among the poor and is associated with stigma, while in Russia obesity is a sign of prosperity, and there is no evidence of stigma. There is wide margin in both

countries for directing public health messages to different groups concerning the health risks associated with obesity.

[70-CSA] Graham, Carol:

**Globalization, poverty, inequality, and insecurity: some insights from the economics of happiness.**, in: 35p Research pa. no. 2005/33, 2005, World Institute for Development Economics Research, United Nations University

**INHALT:** The literature on the economics of happiness in the developed economies finds discrepancies between reported measures of wellbeing and income measures. Explores how the economics of happiness can help explain gaps between standard measures of poverty and inequality and reported assessments of welfare in countries in the process of integrating into the global economy. Suggests that the gaps between income measures and reported wellbeing may matter to development outcomes, based on evidence from the author's research on reported wellbeing in Latin America and Russia.

[71-CSA] Greenwood, Susan F.; Barkan, Steven E.:

**Religious Attendance and Subjective Well-Being among Older Americans: Evidence from the General Social Survey**, in: Review of Religious Research 2003, 45, 2, Dec, 116-129., 2003, ISSN: 0034-673X

**INHALT:** A growing body of research addresses religion & well-being among older adults. In investigating these significant aspects of older adults' lives, many studies find that religious attendance is positively associated with psychological well-being. However, this conclusion bears further scrutiny for several reasons, including a shortage of national data, the possibility that the effect found in some studies is due to the relationship of religious attendance with physical health, & lack of clarity on the reasons for this effect. This study addresses these gaps in prior research with data from pooled samples of the General Social Survey. Net of controls, we find among other results that religious attendance is positively associated with two measures of subjective well-being among adults age 65 & older. Final remarks address the theoretical implications of the findings & discuss directions for future research.

[72-CSA] Griffin, James:

**What Do Happiness Studies Study?**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2007, 8, 1, 139-148., 2007, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** What do, or should, happiness studies study? Everything to which we refer with the word 'happiness' is worth some study. But the study of subjective states covers only part of the ground covered by the word 'happiness' and by no means all the ground central to understanding happiness. On the central use of 'happiness,' to be happy is to be glad or satisfied or content, which suggests subjectivity, with having a good measure of what is important in life, which suggests objectivity. We find the same suggestion of both subjectivity and objectivity in the list of what enhances the quality of life. There are strong arguments in favour both of the subjectivity of what enhances life and of its objectivity. I argue that neither is right, that the story is more complicated. The conclusion of the story is that there is a list of several non-reducible features that contribute to the quality of a characteristic human life, and that anything that contributes to the quality of any human life will be one or other of these features. But there is a problem. When we speak of the quality of a human life, there may be no one thing we have in mind. Perhaps some of us are not disagreeing with one another over the nature of a 'happy' life but speaking of different things.

[73-CSA] Hadler, Markus; Haller, Max:

**How Social Relations and Structures Can Produce Happiness and Unhappiness: An International Comparative Analysis**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 75, 2, Jan II, 169-216., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** In this paper, subjective well being, as measured by survey questions on happiness & life satisfaction, is investigated from a sociological-comparative point of view. The central thesis is that happiness & satisfaction must be understood as the outcome of an interaction process between individual characteristics & aspirations on the one side, & social relations & macrosocial structures on the other side. A distinction is made between life satisfaction

& happiness; the former is more seen as the outcome of an evaluation process including material & social aspirations & achievements, the latter as an outcome of positive experiences, particularly close personal relationships. The focus of this paper is on micro- & macrosocial conditions favouring or inhibiting the emergence of happiness & satisfaction. It is hypothesized that dense & good basic social relations, occupational involvement & success, sociocultural (religious & altruistic) orientations & participation are conducive to happiness & life satisfaction; the same should be true at the macrolevel for economic prosperity, relatively equal social structures, a well-established welfare state & political democracy. The latter conditions, however, should be more important for life satisfaction than for happiness. A comparative, multilevel regression analysis of happiness in 41 nations around the world is carried out (using the World Value Survey 1995-1997). Both our general assumption & most of the specific hypotheses could be confirmed. It turned very clearly that 'happiness' & 'life satisfaction' are two different concepts. It could be shown that microsocial embedding & sociocultural integration of a person are highly relevant for happiness. However, contrary to earlier studies, we find that macrosocial factors like the economic wealth of nation, the distribution of income, the extent of the welfare state & political freedom are also relevant, particularly for satisfaction. What counts most is the ability to cope with life, including subjective health & financial satisfaction, close social relations, & the economic perspectives for improvement in the future, both at the level of the individual & at that of the society. These abilities are certainly improved by favourable macrosocial conditions & institutions, such as a more equal income distribution, political democracy & a welfare state.

[74-CSA] Hagerty, Michael; Veenhoven, Ruut:

**Rising Happiness In Nations 1946-2004: A Reply To Easterlin**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 79, 3, Dec, 421-436., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The 'Easterlin paradox' holds that economic growth does not add to the quality-of-life and that this appears in the fact that average happiness in nations has not risen in the last few decades. The latest trend data show otherwise. Average happiness has increased slightly in rich nations and considerably in the few poor nations for which data are available. Since longevity has also increased, the average number of happy life years has increased at an unprecedented rate since the 1950s.

[75-CSA] Hajiran, Homaoun:

**Toward a Quality of Life Theory: Net Domestic Product of Happiness**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 75, 1, Jan I, 31-43., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Various disciplines have approached & defined Quality of Life (QOL) & its closely related topics of human well-being & happiness, differently. Quality of life is influenced by a multidimensional set of domains that constitute life. Using a standard-of-living (an indicator for the economic domain of life) as a measure of an individual's or a community's well-being undervalues the importance of many other domains of life such as relationships, health, spirituality, environment, safety, knowledge, & liberty. However, with the exception of economic domain, all others are intangible variables that resist objective measurement from most economists' point of view. In measuring a community's well-being, QOL studies use a set of indices (often selected on an ad hoc basis) to arrive at an aggregate measure of QOL. The purpose of this paper is to suggest an unbiased QOL definition, a measurement method, & examination of the link between happiness & QOL.

[76-L] Haller, Max; Müller, Bernadette:

**Merkmale der Persönlichkeit und Identität in Bevölkerungsumfragen: Ansätze zu ihrer Operationalisierung und Verortung als Erklärungsvariable für Lebenszufriedenheit**, in: ZUMA Nachrichten, Jg. 30/2006, H. 59, S. 9-41 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-XG6223; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich; URL: [http://www.gesis.org/Publikationen/Zeitschriften/ZUMA\\_Nachrichten/documents/pdfs/59/05\\_Haller.pdf](http://www.gesis.org/Publikationen/Zeitschriften/ZUMA_Nachrichten/documents/pdfs/59/05_Haller.pdf) )

**INHALT:** "Merkmale der Identität und der Persönlichkeit werden in der sozialwissenschaftlichen Umfrageforschung meist nicht erhoben: Zum einen fehlen ökonomische Instrumente zu ihrer Operationalisierung, zum anderen werden Forschungsfragen der Identität und der Persönlichkeit meist als Domäne der Psychologie betrachtet. Dieser

Artikel zeigt anhand einer repräsentativen, österreichischen Umfrage, dass solche Merkmale auch in soziologischen Studien erfassbar und in der Lage sind, einen großen Teil der Varianz zu erklären, wenn es etwa um Lebenszufriedenheit geht. Erhoben wurden die 'Big Five' Persönlichkeitsmerkmale in Form von fünf Skalen, weiters vier Aspekte der Ich-Identität und elf Aspekte der sozialen Identität." (Autorenreferat)

[77-CSA] Hamplova, Dana:

**Satisfaction with Life, Happiness, and Family Status in Twenty-One European Countries**, in: Sociologicky Casopis 2006, 42, 1, Feb, 35-55., 2006, ISSN: 0038-0288

**INHALT:** The article focuses on the relationship between marital status & life satisfaction in the countries of Europe. The first part of the article discusses subjective evaluations of life satisfaction & the theoretical concepts that explain differences in the levels of life satisfaction according to marital status. The second part of the article is devoted to empirical analyses of data from the European Social Survey (ESS), the results of which indicate that in the countries studied married people tend to be more satisfied with life than others, even though the strength of this effect varies. The differences in the effect of marriage cannot be ascribed to a given society's divorce rate. In some countries the life satisfaction of the cohabiting population is almost as high as for married people, while in other countries it is closer to the level of life satisfaction observed among single people, & in other countries the level of satisfaction of the cohabiting individuals lies midway between married & single people.

[78-CSA] Hatfield, Elaine; Kim, Jungsik:

**Love Types and Subjective Well-Being: A Cross-Cultural Study**, in: Social Behavior and Personality 2004, 32, 2, 173-182., 2004, ISSN: 0301-2212

**INHALT:** This cross-cultural research explored the relationship between Hatfield & Rapson's (1993) love types & subjective well-being. College students from an individualistic culture (US) & a collectivist culture (Korea) completed the Passionate Love Scale (PLS; Hatfield & Rapson), the Companionate Love Scale (CLS; Sternberg, 1986), the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS; Pivott & Diener, 1993), & the Positive & Negative Affect Scale (PANAS; Watson, Clarke, & Tellegen, 1988). It was found that two love types are related to subjective well-being in a different way: life satisfaction was more strongly predicted by companionate love than by passionate love, whereas positive & negative emotions were more accounted for by passionate love than by companionate love. No culture & gender difference was found in this overall relationship, but gender difference was found in the extent of the association between companionate love & satisfaction with life, & between passionate love & emotional experiences, respectively.

[79-CSA] Haybron, Dan:

**Life Satisfaction, Ethical Reflection, And The Science Of Happiness**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2007, 8, 1, 99-138., 2007, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** Life satisfaction is widely considered to be a central aspect of human welfare. Many have identified happiness with it, and some maintain that well-being consists largely or wholly in being satisfied with one's life. Empirical research on well-being relies heavily on life satisfaction studies. The paper contends that life satisfaction attitudes are less important, and matter for different reasons, than is widely believed.] For such attitudes are appropriately governed by ethical norms and are perspectival in ways that make the relationship between life satisfaction and welfare far more convoluted than we tend to expect. And the common identification of life satisfaction with happiness, as well as widespread views about the centrality of life satisfaction for well-being, are problematical at best. The argument also reveals an unexpected way in which philosophical ethics can inform scientific psychology: specifically, ethical reflection can help explain empirical results insofar as they depend on people's values.



[80-L] Headey, Bruce; Muffels, Ruud; Wooden, Mark:

**Money and happiness: the combined effects of wealth, income and consumption**, in: Schmollers Jahrbuch : Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Jg. 125/2005, H. 1, S. 131-144 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-FHM Haa108; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich)

**INHALT:** Auf der Basis von Haushaltspaneldaten aus fünf Ländern - Australien, Großbritannien, Deutschland, Ungarn und den Niederlanden - werden die Auswirkungen der ökonomischen Situation auf das Wohlergehen untersucht. Es zeigt sich, dass Glück wesentlich stärker von den wirtschaftlichen Umständen beeinflusst ist, als das bislang angenommen wurde. In allen fünf Ländern ist die Lebenszufriedenheit in höherem Maße vom Wohlstand abhängig als vom Einkommen. In Ungarn und Großbritannien, den Ländern, für die Daten über das Verbraucherverhalten vorliegen, scheinen Ausgaben für Konsum für das Wohlbefinden genau so bedeutsam zu sein wie das Einkommen. (IAB)

[81-L] Headey, Bruce:

**Happiness: revising set point theory and dynamic equilibrium theory to account for long term change**, (DIW Diskussionspapiere, 607), Berlin 2006, 18 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.diw.de/deutsch/produkte/publikationen/diskussionspapiere/docs/papers/dp607.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "An adequate theory of happiness or subjective well-being (SWB) needs to link at least three sets of variables: stable person characteristics (including personality traits), life events and measures of well-being (life satisfaction, positive affects) and ill-being (anxiety, depression, negative affects). It also needs to be based on long term data in order to account for long term change in SWB. By including personality measures in the 2005 survey, SOEP becomes the first available dataset to provide long term evidence about personality, life events and change in one key measure of SWB, namely life satisfaction. Using these data, the paper suggests a major revision the set point or dynamic equilibrium theory of SWB in order to account for long term change (Brickman and Campbell, 1971; Costa and McCrae, 1980; Headey and Wearing, 1989; Lykken and Tellegen, 1996). Previously, theory focused on evidence that individuals have their own equilibrium level set point of SWB and revert to that equilibrium once the psychological impact of major life events has dissipated. But the new SOEP panel data show that small but non-trivial minorities record substantial and apparently permanent upward or downward changes in SWB. The paper aims to explain why most people's SWB levels do not change, but why a minority do. The main new result, which must be regarded as highly tentative until replicated, is that the people most likely to record large changes in life satisfaction are those who score high on the personality traits of extraversion (E) and/ or neuroticism (N) and/ or openness to experience (O). These people in a sense 'roll the dice' more often than others and so have a higher than average probability of recording long term changes in life satisfaction. Data come from the 2843 SOEP respondents who rated their life satisfaction every year from 1985 onwards and then also completed a set of questions about their personality in 2005." (author's abstract)

[82-CSA] Headey, Bruce:

**Subjective Well-Being: Revisions To Dynamic Equilibrium Theory Using National Panel Data And Panel Regression Methods**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 79, 3, Dec, 369-403., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This paper partly revises the dynamic equilibrium (DE) theory of subjective well-being (SWB), sometimes termed set point theory. Results from four national panel surveys show that correlations among measures of SWB diminish over time, and that the SWB set points of a minority of individuals substantially change. These results mean that DE theory requires revision to make it more dynamic and enable it to better account for medium term change in SWB. The paper identifies personality traits and life events associated with subsequent changes in SWB. Data come from German, British and Australian panel surveys in which SWB has been measured for between 9 and 20 years. Panel regression random and fixed effects models were used to analyse the data.

[83-CSA] Hellevik, Ottar:

**Economy, Values and Happiness in Norway**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2003, 4, 3, 243-283., 2003, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** Why has the level of happiness in the Norwegian population not risen in parallel with the substantial increases in income & possessions in the period 1985-2001? An answer is sought by analyzing data from a series of large representative surveys of the Norwegian population. Individual level correlations between indicators of health or family situation & happiness indicate that the measure of happiness is valid, & that happiness is not fully determined by personality traits, but affected also by changes in the circumstances of an individual. Several aspects of a person's economic situation turn out to have significant effects on happiness, in particular how the situation is subjectively experienced. Even if the development for some of these subjective indicators does not reflect the improvement in objective economic conditions, there is sufficient positive change to expect an increase in the level of happiness. The stability in aggregate happiness means that counteracting influences must have been present. One such factor is value orientation. An increasing tendency for Norwegians to give priority to income & material possessions appears to have had an adverse effect on happiness toward the end of the last millennium.

[84-CSA] Hernandez Uralde, Jorge; Palomar Lever, Joaquina; Lanzagorta Pinol, Nuria:

**Poverty, Psychological Resources and Subjective Well-Being**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 73, 3, Sept II, 375-408., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This study was carried out for the purpose of explaining the mediating effects of a number of psychological variables (strategies for coping with stress, competitiveness, mastery, locus of control, depression & self-esteem) in the relationship between poverty & the well-being of individuals. To carry out the study, a non-probabilistic, stratified sample was used, with the participation of 918 inhabitants of Mexico City from three socioeconomic levels: extremely poor, moderately poor & not poor. A structural model was used for the analysis & treatment of data, & on the basis of that model, it was proven that there are different trajectories (mediations) through which poverty influences subjective well-being. The findings are discussed in light of the literature.

[85-CSA] Herzberg, P. Y.; Staudinger, U. M.; Bluck, S.:

**Looking back and looking ahead: adult age differences in consistency of diachronous ratings of subjective well-being**, in: Psychology and Aging 2003, 18, 1, Mar, 13-24., 2003, ISSN: 0882-7974

**INHALT:** The study investigated the consistency of diachronous ratings of subjective wellbeing (SWB). A heterogeneous sample (25-74-year-olds, n=3596) provided ratings of their present SWB, reconstructed their SWB of 10 years ago, and anticipated their SWB 10 years from now. Developmental tasks and self-evaluative principles were used to predict age differences in diachronous consistency. As predicted, in young adulthood, past SWB was rated lower and future SWB higher than present SWB. In contrast, in later adulthood, the past was rated higher and the future lower than present SWB. Analyses of rank-order consistency demonstrated that in later adulthood both future and past SWB were more strongly related to present SWB than in young adulthood. Results show how models of self-evaluation play out at different points in the life span.

[86-CSA] Hill, Roderick:

**Happiness in Canada since World War II**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 65, 1, Jan I, 109-123., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Where data exist, measures of average happiness in industrialized countries typically show little or no upward trend over time, despite substantial growth in real per capita incomes. This paper examines the existing Canadian data to see if they support this generalization. The Canadian data show an overall positive trend. Some simple regressions suggest that per capita real incomes are positively associated with happiness, while unemployment & inflation appear to be negatively associated with happiness, a result also found in recent studies of Western Europe & the US. Controlling for these variables, a negative time trend emerges.

[87-L] Höpflinger, Francois:

**Lebenszufriedenheit und Wohlbefinden im höheren Lebensalter**, in: Brigitte Boothe, Bettina Ugolini (Hrsg.): *Lebenshorizont Alter*, Zürich: vdf Hochschulverl. an der ETH Zürich, 2003, S. 69-88, ISBN: 3-7281-2820-1

**INHALT:** Der Verfasser versteht Lebenszufriedenheit und Wohlbefinden als Kurzformel für komplexe, biographisch eingebettete Prozesse der Lebensevaluation. Er referiert Forschungsergebnisse vor allem aus der Schweiz - jedoch auch unter Bezugnahme auf deutsche Studien - zu den folgenden Themenbereichen: (1) Übergang in die nachberufliche Lebensphase, (2) Zufriedenheit zu Hause lebender Menschen im Alter zwischen 40 und 79 Jahren mit Lebenssituation und Lebensbedingungen, (3) psychische Ressourcen und Persönlichkeitsmerkmale als Determinanten von Wohlbefinden und Lebenszufriedenheit. Insgesamt wird deutlich, dass die Interpretationen der objektiven Gegebenheiten - mehr als diese selbst - entscheidend für das Wohlbefinden im Alter sind. (ICE)

[88-CSA] Houran, James; Thalbourne, Michael A.:

**Patterns of self-reported happiness and substance use in the context of transliminality**, in: *Personality and Individual Differences* 2005, 38, 2, Jan, 327-336., 2005, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** Two hundred psychology undergraduates completed the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, an expanded version of the Kumar-Pekala Drug-Use Scale, the Revised Transliminality Scale, and an assortment of single-item true/false statements thought to be relevant particularly to transliminality. Based on previous theorizing and research it was predicted that persons scoring high on the Revised Transliminality Scale (1) are more likely to be unhappy, and (2) engage in greater usage of illicit drugs. Only the second of these predictions was upheld. A further aim of this study was to compare the drug use of highly transliminal participants who were happy against those who were unhappy: it was predicted that unhappy high transliminals would report greater use of illicit drugs, and the findings supported this hypothesis. Using the enter method of multiple regression, transliminality and happiness were jointly examined in relation to the drug variables and a number of single-item variables of a mostly negative nature. Happiness was found to correlate negatively with a large number of items (providing some degree of construct validity). The correlations tended to be positive with transliminality, indicating more drug use, more self-destructive behaviors, and a greater tendency to withdraw from excessive stimulation.

[89-CSA] Hu, Chia-Hsin; Lu, Luo:

**Personality, Leisure Experiences and Happiness**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2005, 6, 3, 325-342., 2005, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This study explored the relationships among personality, leisure involvement, leisure satisfaction & happiness in a representative sample of Chinese university students (n = 423). We found that (1) extraversion significantly correlated with almost all kinds of leisure involvement, but neuroticism did not correlate with leisure activities at all; (2) extraversion significantly positively correlated with leisure satisfaction while neuroticism significantly negatively correlated with leisure satisfaction; & (3) while extraversion & neuroticism were significant predictors of happiness, leisure satisfaction had its incremental effects after those of personality traits & other domain satisfaction were controlled. Implications of these findings for developing a Chinese psychology of leisure were discussed.

[90-CSA] Hudson, John:

**Institutional Trust and Subjective Well-Being across the EU**, in: *KYKLOS* 2006, 59, 1, Feb, 43-62., 2006, ISSN: 0023-5962

**INHALT:** This paper analyzes the impact of institutions upon happiness through their intermediary impact upon individual trust. The empirical work is based on Eurobarometer data covering the 15 countries of the EU prior to its expansion in 2004. With respect to trust, we present evidence that, although it is endogenous with respect to the performance of the institution, changes in the individual's personal circumstances can also have an impact, indicating that trust is not simply learned at an early age. Hence unemployed people tend to have lower levels of trust not

only in the main economic institutions - government and the Central Bank - but in other state institutions too such as the police and the law. Trust also differs in a systematic manner with respect to education and household income, increases (decreases) in either increase (decrease) trust in most institutions. If we assume that more educated people make better judgments, this suggests that on average people tend to have too little trust in institutions. However, it is also possible that both of these variables impact on the interaction between institutions such as the police and other government agencies and the citizen, with prosperous, well educated people being at an advantage and possibly able to command more respect. Age too impacts on institutional trust. For the UN, the unions, big business, voluntary organizations and the EU, trust first declines and then increases with the estimated turning points ranging between 44 and 56 years. For most other organizations trust significantly increases with age. Turning to subjective well-being, we find the standard set of socio-economic variables to be significant. But the focus here is on the impact of institutional trust. We find that trust (mistrust) in the European Central Bank, the EU, national government, the law and the UN all impact positively (negatively) on well-being. Hence overall our results support the conclusion that happiness does not solely lie within the realm of the individual, but that institutional performance also has a direct impact upon subjective well-being.

[91-CSA] Hunter, Jeremy; Csikszentmihalyi, Mihaly:

**Happiness in Everyday Life: The Uses of Experience Sampling**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2003, 4, 2, 185-199., 2003, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This paper uses the Experience Sampling Method data drawn from a national sample of American youth. It examines the proximal environmental factors as well as behaviors & habits that correlate to personal happiness. Momentary-level scores show that reported happiness varies significantly both by day of week & time of day. Furthermore, particular activities are associated with varying degrees of happiness. School activities rate below average scores in happiness, while social, active, & passive leisure activities are above average. Particular companions also correlate to differing level of happiness. Being alone rates the lowest levels of happiness, while being with friend corresponds to the highest. Person-level averages of happiness suggest that both higher social class & age correlate with lower levels of happiness, while gender & race do not. Paradoxically, youth who spend more time in school & social activities are happier than those who spend less. Unexpectedly, students who spend more time pleasure reading report lower levels of happiness. Finally, feeling good about the self, excited, proud, sociable, active, as well as being in the conditions for flow experience are the strongest predictors of trait happiness.

[92-CSA] Iecovich, Esther:

**The Impact of Organizational Qualities of Old Age Homes in Israel on the Subjective Well-Being of Female Residents**, in: Journal of Social Work in Long-Term Care 2002, 1, 3, 37-53., 2002, ISSN: 1533-2624

**INHALT:** Previous studies, especially those conducted during the 1960s, have maintained that institutions have a negative impact on the quality of life & well-being of their elderly residents. Various studies have focused on organizational traits, such as size & type of ownership, as being explanatory variables affecting SWB (subjective well-being). The present study investigated (1) the SWB levels among functionally independent female residents of old age homes in Israel; (2) whether old age homes differ in terms of SWB levels; & (3) the impact of organization characteristics, such as levels of centralization & formalization, on residents' SWB. The sample included 464 residents & 164 staff members in 48 old age homes. The findings show that the majority of the residents expressed moderate to high levels of SWB & that the facilities differed significantly in terms of the level of SWB reported by their residents. The facilities were homogeneous in terms of formalization, but differed significantly in terms of centralization & in their organizational structure. No correlation was found, however, linking the organizational qualities to the SWB reported by the elderly residents. The implications of the study results are discussed for policy & program development purposes.

[93-CSA] Ilmakunnas, Pekka; Bockerman, Petri:

**Elusive Effects Of Unemployment On Happiness**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 79, 1, Oct, 159-169., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This paper explores the connection between unemployment and subjective well-being in Finland using cross-sections for the years 1990, 1996 and 2000 from World Values Surveys. Interestingly, an unprecedented increase in the national unemployment rate (from 3 to 17%) did not produce a drop in the mean level of subjective well-being. Personally experiencing unemployment reduces life satisfaction, but does not have a significant effect on happiness in ordered logit estimation. However, generalized ordered logit estimation reveals that being unemployed has a negative effect on happiness at lower happiness scores, but no significant effect at high happiness levels.

[94-CSA] Im, G. S.; Lee, J. Y.:

**Self-enhancing bias in personality, subjective happiness, and perception of life-events: A replication in a Korean aged sample**, in: *Aging & Mental Health* 2007, 11, 1, Jan, 57-60., 2007, ISSN: 1360-7863

**INHALT:** Interrelations among self-enhancing bias in personality, subjective happiness, and perception of life-events have been examined. Elderly people with higher subjective happiness, compared to those with lower happiness, were predicted to have higher self-enhancing bias in personality, and perceive negative life-events less negatively. One hundred and forty elderly Korean citizens were assessed as to their tendency to self-enhance and to perceive positive and negative life-events. A correlation of 0.26 was found between subjective happiness and self-enhancing bias. Contrary to our prediction, those with higher subjective happiness perceived positive life-events more positively than those with lower subjective happiness, whereas there was no difference between the two groups in the perception of negative life-events.

[95-CSA] Iwarsson, Susanne; Vestling, Monika; Tufvesson, Bertil:

**Indicators for return to work after stroke and the importance of work for subjective well-being and life satisfaction**, in: *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine* 2003, 35, 3, May, 127-131., 2003, ISSN: 1650-1977

**INHALT:** Objectives. This study focuses on the continuation of gainful employment after experiencing stroke, addressing factors indicative of readiness for return to work, subjective well-being and life satisfaction. Methods. The target group comprised 120 patients, studied by means of medical records and postal questionnaires. Results. A total of 41% had returned to work, although there were changes concerning employers, assignments and working hours. Individuals who had returned to work reported a significantly higher level in subjective well-being and life satisfaction. Being able to walk meant the greatest chance of returning to work (odds ratio = 3.98) followed by white-collar worker (odds ratio = 2.99) and having preserved cognitive capacity (odds ratio = 2.64). Conclusion. Returning to work after stroke is a major factor for high subjective well-being and life satisfaction. Three factors indicative of readiness for return to work were identified, providing implications for more efficient vocational rehabilitation programmes.

[96-CSA] Jaworski, Peter:

**The happiness paradox.**, in: 3p Fraser Forum, November 2005, 2005, Fraser Institute

**INHALT:** Argues that recent research that places doubt concerning a link between wealth and measurable human happiness in capitalist nations is misleading because self-reported, subjective well-being surveys place too much stress on the status-from-income hierarchy.

[97-L] Jirjahn Uwe; Kuzeawu, Afi:

**Determinanten der Studien- und Lebenszufriedenheit: eine empirische Untersuchung für wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Studiengänge an den Universitäten Hannover, Paderborn und Regensburg**, in: Lutz Bellmann, Dieter Sadowski; Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesagentur für Arbeit -IAB- (Hrsg.): *Bildungsökonomische Analysen mit Mikrodaten*, 2005, S. 85-102 (Standort: IAB; Graue Literatur)

**INHALT:** "Der Beitrag untersucht die Faktoren, die sich auf die Zufriedenheit von Studierenden der Wirtschaftswissenschaften auswirken. Die Schätzungen zeigen, dass der schulische Hintergrund eine wichtige Rolle für die Studienzufriedenheit spielt. Eine gute Abiturnote sowie die in der Schule gewählten Leistungskurse Mathematik, Deutsch und Englisch gehen mit einer höheren Studienzufriedenheit einher. Beeinträchtigungen, die während des Studiums durch Erwerbstätigkeit, Lernstörungen oder Probleme bei der Zeiteinteilung hervorgerufen werden, führen sowohl zu einer niedrigeren Studien- als auch zu einer niedrigeren Lebenszufriedenheit. Demgegenüber wirken sich eine ausgeprägte Freizeitorientierung und der für den monatlichen Lebensunterhalt zur Verfügung stehende Betrag positiv auf die beiden Zufriedenheitsmaße aus. Die wirtschaftspolitischen Implikationen der Resultate werden diskutiert." (Autorenreferat)

[98-CSA] John, Lindsay Herbert:

**Subjective Well-Being in a Multicultural Urban Population: Structural, and Multivariate Analyses of the Ontario Health Survey Well-Being Scale**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 68, 1, Aug, 107-126., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The validity of a scale, from the Ontario Health Survey, measuring the subjective sense of well-being, for a large multicultural population in Metropolitan Toronto, is examined through principal components analysis with oblique rotation. Four factors are extracted. Factor 1 is a stress & strain factor, & consists of health worries, feeling exhausted & worn out, & feeling tense. Factor 2 interpreted as a sense of control, consists of no health worries, & ability to handle feelings. Factor 3 interpreted as positive affect, consists of having an interesting life, feeling cheerful & light-hearted, feeling loved, feeling relaxed & full of vitality. Factor 4 is interpreted as a despondency factor consists of feeling lonely, having a boring life, inability to control feelings, & feeling low. The statistic of multiple discriminant analysis between the variables, sex, age, & ethnic groupings, as independent discriminating variables & the four factor scores as dependent variables, is calculated. The results show that the observed mean variance in the well-being factor scores cannot be explained by the respondents being either female or male, or being a certain age or by belonging to specific cultural groupings. These results are discussed in relation to other studies on the dimensions of subjective well-being.

[99-CSA] Joseph, S.; Hayes, N.:

**Big 5 correlates of three measures of subjective well-being**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2003, 34, 4, Mar, 723-7., 2003, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** Individuals (n=111) completed the NEO Five Factor Inventory, along with three measures of subjective well-being, the Oxford Happiness Inventory, the Depression-Happiness Scale, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. Regression analysis showed that although Extraversion and Neuroticism best predicted scores on the Oxford Happiness Inventory, it was Neuroticism and Conscientiousness that best predicted scores on the Satisfaction with Life Scale. These results provide further evidence that Neuroticism and Extraversion are dimensions of personality related to subjective well-being. However, the results also suggest that Conscientiousness is an additional dimension of personality relevant to understanding subjective well-being.

[100-CSA] Judge, Timothy A; Tsaousis, Ioannis; Nikolaou, Ioannis; Serdaris, Nikolaos:

**Do the core self-evaluations moderate the relationship between subjective well-being and physical and psychological health?**, in: Personality and Individual Differences 2007, 42, 8, June, 1441-1452., 2007, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** This study investigates the role that core self-evaluations (CSE) plays on the relationship between subjective well-being (SWB) and health functioning. The findings from a sample of 160 undergraduate students revealed that CSE explains incremental variance in physical and psychological health functioning, above and beyond the effect of SWB. The results also revealed that CSE moderated the relationship of two indicators of SWB (PA/NA and satisfaction with life) with physical functioning, suggesting that individuals who have positive emotions and/or are satisfied with their lives and simultaneously are high CSE are more likely to demonstrate good physical health functioning. Contrary to expectations, the results revealed that CSE did not moderate the relationship between

SWB and psychological health functioning. The findings are discussed in the context of the importance of CSE on health psychology, while implications for practice and directions for future research are proposed.

[101-CSA] Kalmijn, Wim; Veenhoven, Ruut:

**Inequality-Adjusted Happiness in Nations: Egalitarianism and Utilitarianism Married in a New Index of Societal Performance**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2005, 6, 4, 421-455., 2005, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** According to the utilitarian creed, the quality of a society should be judged using the degree of happiness of its members, the best society being the one that provides the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Following the egalitarian principle, the quality of a society should rather be judged by the disparity in happiness among citizens, a society being better if differences in happiness are smaller. Performance on these standards can be measured using cross-national surveys, where degree of happiness is measured using the mean response to a question about happiness & disparity expressed as the standard deviation. In this paper we marry these measures together in an index of 'Inequality-Adjusted Happiness' (IAH) that gives equal weight to either criterion. It is a linear combination of the mean happiness value & the standard deviation & it is expressed as a number on a 0-100 scale. We applied this index to 90 nations for the 1990s & observed large & systematic differences, IAH being higher in rich, free & well-governed countries. We also considered the trend over time for 14 rich countries & found that IAH has increased over the last 30 years.

[102-CSA] Kashdan, Todd B.:

**The assessment of subjective well-being (issues raised by the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire)**, in: *Personality and Individual Differences* 2004, 36, 5, Mar, 1225-1232., 2004, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** This commentary raises conceptual issues related to recent efforts to develop measures of subjective well-being (SWB). Specifically, Hills' and Argyle's (2002) article on the development of the 29-item Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ), and its predecessor, the 20-item Oxford Happiness Inventory (Argyle, Martin & Crossland, 1989). Instead of assessing the structure of subjective well-being (SWB), items of the OHQ tap into self-esteem, sense of purpose, social interest and kindness, sense of humor, and aesthetic appreciation. The item content of the OHQ fails to differentiate the assessment of SWB from the predictors, correlates, and consequences of SWB. In contrast to published SWB findings with other measures, data are presented suggesting that the OHQ has artificially inflated correlations with those constructs tapped by the OHQ: self-esteem, sense of purpose, and social interest /extra-version. The operationalization of SWB by the OHQ is not based on relevant definition and theory and appears to invite nonrandom error into the study of SWB. The article concludes with an appeal for the use of more stringent conceptual and analytic approaches.

[103-CSA] Katz, Yaacov J.; Francis, Leslie J.:

**Religiosity and Happiness: A Study among Israeli Female Undergraduates**, in: *Research in the Social Scientific Study of Religion* 2002, 13, 75-86., 2002, ISSN: 1046-8064

**INHALT:** A sample of 298 female Hebrew-speaking undergraduate students completed the Hebrew translation of the Oxford Happiness Inventory together with the Katz-Francis Scale of Attitude toward Judaism. The data demonstrate that, after taking into account individual differences in personality, there is a small but statistically significant positive correlation between religiosity & happiness.

[104-CSA] Kaun, David E.:

**Income and Happiness: Earning and Spending as Sources of Discontent**, in: *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 2005, 34, 2, Mar, 161-177., 2005, ISSN: 1053-5357

**INHALT:** Richard Easterlin's 1973 query, 'Does Money Buy Happiness?' began what has become a major source of research among social scientist. Easterlin's initial answer was 'no,' at least in absolute terms. Subsequent research

has been inconclusive regarding the extent to which money matters, ranging from a great deal to little if any. The latter conclusions fly in the face of much of human behavior, as we know it. I argue that money matters a great deal. Problems arise, however, in the fact that it must be earned & spent. Two areas often neglected in the literature. Changes in both the nature of work & of consumption have themselves been the source of increasing dissatisfaction, particularly in the United States over the past generation. The work of Scitovsky, Linder, & Schor, among others provides the background for the analysis.

[105-CSA] King, Scott P.; Bryant, Fred B.; Smart, Colette M.:

**Using the Past to Enhance the Present: Boosting Happiness through Positive Reminiscence**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2005, 6, 3, 227-260., 2005, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** Two studies explored relations between positive reminiscing & emotional experience -- a survey of naturally occurring reminiscence (Study 1) & a field experiment testing the affective consequences of two styles of reminiscing (Study 2). In Study 1, frequency of positive reminiscing predicted perceived ability to enjoy life, & students who reminisced using cognitive imagery reported a greater ability to savor positive events than those who reminisced using memorabilia. In Study 2, students were randomly assigned either to reminisce about pleasant memories using cognitive imagery, reminisce about pleasant memories using memorabilia, or think about current concerns (control condition) for 10 min twice daily for a week. Both reminiscence groups reported greater increases in the percent of time they felt happy over the past week than the control group; & happiness increased more in the cognitive imagery group than in the memorabilia group.

[106-CSA] Kitayama, Shinobu; Uchida, Yukiko; Norasakkunkit, Vinai:

**Cultural Constructions of Happiness: Theory and Empirical Evidence**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2004, 5, 3, 223-239., 2004, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** In a review of recent cross-cultural evidence on happiness & well-being, the authors identified substantial cultural variations in (1) cultural meanings of happiness, (2) motivations underlying happiness, & (3) predictors of happiness. Specifically, in North American cultural contexts, happiness tends to be defined in terms of personal achievement. Individuals engaging in these cultures are motivated to maximize the experience of positive affect. Moreover, happiness is best predicted by self-esteem. In contrast, in East Asian cultural contexts, happiness tends to be defined in terms of interpersonal connectedness. Individuals engaging in these cultures are motivated to maintain a balance between positive & negative affects. Moreover, happiness is best predicted by perceived embeddedness of the self in a social relationship. Directions for future research are discussed.

[107-CSA] Knight, John; Gandhi Kingdon, Geeta:

**Subjective Well-Being Poverty vs. Income Poverty and Capabilities Poverty?**, in: *The Journal of Development Studies* 2006, 42, 7, Oct, 1199-1224., 2006, ISSN: 0022-0388

**INHALT:** The conventional approach of economists to the measurement of poverty is to use measures of income or consumption. This has been challenged by those who favour broader criteria, such as fulfillment of 'basic needs' and the 'capabilities' to be and to do things of intrinsic worth. This paper asks: to what extent are these different concepts measurable, to what extent are they competing or complementary, and is it possible for them to be accommodated within an encompassing framework? We conclude that it is possible to view subjective well-being as an encompassing concept, which permits us to quantify the relevance and importance of the other approaches and of their component variables. Any attempt to define poverty involves a value judgment as to what constitutes a good quality of life or a bad one. We argue that an approach which examines the individual's own perception of well-being is less imperfect, or more quantifiable, or both, as a guide to forming that value judgement than are the other potential approaches. The argument is illustrated using a South African household survey.



[108-CSA] Kohen, Keren; Shmotkin, Dov; Berkovich, Michal:

**Combining Happiness and Suffering in a Retrospective View of Anchor Periods in Life: A Differential Approach to Subjective Well-Being**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 77, 1, May II, 139-169., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The intersection of dimensions of subjective well-being (SWB) generates SWB types. We delineated SWB types by cross-tabulating happiness & suffering ratings that participants attributed to outstandingly meaningful periods in their life referred to as anchor periods. A sample of 499 older Israelis (age 58-94) was queried about two positive periods (the happiest, the most important) & two negative periods (the most miserable, the most difficult). A variety of variables discriminated between the more frequent congruous types of Happy (high happiness & low suffering) & Unhappy (low happiness & high suffering), but also presented the incongruous types of Inflated (high happiness & high suffering) & Deflated (low happiness & low suffering) as discriminable. Thus, women were more likely to be Inflated whereas men were more likely to be Deflated; low education related more to Happy in the happiest period & to Unhappy in the negative periods; present life satisfaction related more to Happy than to Unhappy in the positive, but not in the negative, periods; & Holocaust survivors were more likely to be Deflated & Unhappy in the negative, but not in the positive, periods. The study supported a differential perspective on SWB within people's narratives of their lives.

[109-CSA] Kolts, Russell L.; Watkins, Philip C.; Woodward, Kathrane; Stone, Tamara:

**Gratitude and happiness: development of a measure of gratitude, and relationships with subjective well-being**, in: Social Behavior and Personality 2003, 31, 5, 431-452., 2003, ISSN: 0301-2212

**INHALT:** The purpose of these studies was to develop a valid measure of trait gratitude, and to evaluate the relationship of gratitude to subjective well-being (SWB). Four studies were conducted evaluating the reliability and validity of the Gratitude Resentment and Appreciation Test (GRAT), a measure of dispositional gratitude. This measure was shown to have good internal consistency and temporal stability. The GRAT was shown to relate positively to various measures of SWB. In two experiments, it was shown that grateful thinking improved mood, and results also supported the predictive validity of the GRAT. These studies support the theory that gratitude is an affective trait important to SWB.

[110-CSA] Kozma, A.; Kafka, G. J.:

**The construct validity of Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-being and their relationship to measures of subjective well-being**, in: Social Indicators Research 2002, 57, 2, Feb, 171-90., 2002, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The factor structure of Ryff's SPWB and their relationship to standardized measures of subjective wellbeing (SWB) were investigated. 277 participants ranging in age from 18 to 48 years were administered the Memorial University of Newfoundland Scale of Happiness, the Satisfaction with Life Scale, and the SPWB. Results failed to support either the hypothesis that performing factor analytic procedures on the items of the SPWB should produce a 6-factor solution, with scale-specific items loading most highly on their respective factors. Results also failed to support the hypothesis that subjecting the sub-scales of the SPWB to factor analytic procedures along with standardized measures of SWB would produce one higher-order well-being factor. Instead, item loadings clustered around three major factors that could not be identified with the six scales proposed by Ryff. Moreover, the factor analysis of SPWB and SWB scale totals produced three, instead of one, higher-order factors.

[111-CSA] Krause, Neal:

**Religious Meaning and Subjective Well-Being in Late Life**, in: Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences 2003, 58B, 3, May, S160-S170., 2003, ISSN: 1079-5014

**INHALT:** Objectives. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between religious meaning & subjective well-being. A major emphasis is placed on assessing race differences in the relationship between these constructs. Methods. Interviews were conducted with a nationwide sample of older White & older Black adults. Survey items were administered to assess a sense of meaning in life that is derived specifically from religion. Subjective well-

being was measured with indices of life satisfaction, self-esteem, & optimism. Results. The findings suggest that older adults who derive a sense of meaning in life from religion tend to have higher levels of life satisfaction, self-esteem, & optimism. The data further reveal that older Black adults are more likely to find meaning in religion than older White adults. In addition, the relationships among religious meaning, life satisfaction, self-esteem, & optimism tend to be stronger for older African Americans persons than older White persons. Discussion. Researchers have argued for some time that religion may be an important source of resilience for older Black adults, but it is not clear how these beneficial effects arise. The data from this study suggest that religious meaning may be an important factor.

[112-CSA] Kreiner, Svend; Gundelach, Peter:

**Happiness and Life Satisfaction in Advanced European Countries**, in: Cross-Cultural Research 2004, 38, 4, Nov, 359-386., 2004, ISSN: 1069-3971

**INHALT:** Based on the European Value Survey 1999, this article analyzes happiness & life satisfaction in nine rich, industrialized countries with different levels of perceived happiness. Using graphical modeling, the statistical analysis showed that happiness & life satisfaction are related but are different concepts & that contextual as well as individual variables are important in explaining their variations. One of the most important results is that happiness depends on whether the respondent lives in a stable relationship & on country characteristics. Life satisfaction was related to the respondent's feeling of control & his or her country of residence. In an aggregated analysis, the country-specific variables were analyzed, showing that social capital was the most important predictor of happiness.

[113-CSA] Krueger, Robert F.; Johnson, Wendy:

**How Money Buys Happiness: Genetic and Environmental Processes Linking Finances and Life Satisfaction**, in: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 2006, 90, 4, Apr, 680-691., 2006, ISSN: 0022-3514

**INHALT:** Measures of wealth such as income and assets are commonly considered to be objective measures of environmental circumstances, making direct contributions to life satisfaction. Here, the authors explored the accuracy of this assumption. Using a nationwide sample of 719 twin pairs from the National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States, the authors first noted the relative independence of most perceptions about financial status from measures of actual wealth. They then demonstrated that perceived financial situation and control over life completely mediated the association between measures of actual wealth and life satisfaction. Finally, they showed that financial resources appeared to protect life satisfaction from environmental shocks. In addition, control appeared to act as a mechanism translating life circumstances into life satisfaction.

[114-CSA] Laippala, P.; Rask, K.; Astedt-Kurki, P.:

**Adolescent subjective well-being and realized values**, in: Journal of Advanced Nursing 2002, 38, 3, May, 254-63., 2002, ISSN: 0309-2402

**INHALT:** Describes adolescent subjective well-being and realized values, and examines the relationships between sociodemographic variables, realized values and subjective well-being from the adolescent perspective.

[115-CSA] Laippala, Pekka; Rask, Katja; Astedt-Kurki, Paivi; Paavilainen, Eija:

**Adolescent subjective well-being and family dynamics**, in: Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences 2003, 17, 2, Jun, 129-138., 2003, ISSN: 0283-9318

**INHALT:** The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between adolescent subjective well-being (SWB) and family dynamics perceived by adolescents and their parents. A sample of 239 pupils (51% female) from seventh and ninth grades completed the Berne questionnaire of SWB (youth form) two subscales from an original Finnish SWB scale and the Family Dynamics Measure II, and one of their parents (n = 239) filled in the Family Dynamics Measure II. Results indicated that parents assessed family dynamics better than did their adolescent

child. Furthermore, there was no association between family dynamics perceived by adolescents and family dynamics assessed by one of their parents or between the adolescent SWB and parental perception of family dynamics. Multiple stepwise regression analysis indicated that certain aspects of family dynamics perceived by adolescents were related to adolescent global satisfaction and ill-being. Specifically, adolescents' perception of high level of mutuality and stability in the family as well as male gender and lack of serious problems in family were predictors of adolescent global satisfaction. Furthermore, disorganization in the family and poor parental relationship perceived by adolescents, being female, serious problems and illness in family predicted a high level of adolescent global ill-being.

[116-CSA] Langdridge, Darren; Crossley, Adam:

**Perceived Sources of Happiness: A Network Analysis**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2005, 6, 2, 107-135., 2005, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This study investigated the perceived sources of happiness among young men & women. Rank scores of the perceived reasons for happiness were compared between the two groups & seven significant differences were discerned. Men ranked 'sexual activity,' 'sports,' being 'liked' & having a 'good social life' significantly higher than women. Women ranked 'helping others,' having a 'close family' & being 'loved by loved ones' significantly higher than men. A modified form of network analysis was also conducted. Both networks demonstrated similar core representations of happiness with a focus on self-confidence, being free of stress, occupational & social factors, family support & personal relationships. However, the networks show an association between sexual activity & male personal relationships, whereas emotional factors are associated with female personal relationships. The male network also demonstrates the importance of sports & physical activity in male happiness. Despite some gender differences, it is suggested that the similarities within the mean rank scores & networks form the core elements of a shared social representation of happiness.

[117-CSA] Lavis, Carrie A.; Moore, Sean E.; Leslie, Heather Young:

**Subjective Well-Being and Life Satisfaction in the Kingdom of Tonga**, in: *Social Indicators Research* 2005, 70, 3, Feb, 287-311, 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This paper describes an initial attempt to assess the subjective well being of a sample of 227 Tongans via self-report. Using items adapted from the Subjective Well Being Inventory (SUBI; Nagpal & Sell, 1985; Sell & Nagpal, 1992), participants rated their level of overall life satisfaction along with their perceptions of well-being in a number of other more specific life domains. Results indicated that mean ratings of global life satisfaction were generally positive. A factor analysis of the remaining domain-specific well-being items indicated that items loaded on to one of two factors dealing with overall positive or negative evaluations of these life areas. Importantly, these scale items stressed the importance of social & kin relations in contributing to overall well-being. In terms of demographic variables, mature respondents reported greater levels of overall life satisfaction & well-being as compared to youthful respondents. Implications & directions for future research are discussed.

[118-CSA] Layard, Richard:

**Happiness is back**, in: *Prospect* 2005, 108, Mar, 22-26., 2005, ISSN: 1359-5024

**INHALT:** Growing incomes in Western societies no longer make us happier, and more individualistic, competitive societies make some of us positively unhappy. Public policy should take its cue once more from Bentham's utilitarianism, unfashionable for many decades but now vindicated by modern neuroscience. Begins by establishing the key factors affecting a person's happiness.

[119-CSA] Lee, Eun-Kyoung Othelia; Yoon, Dong Pil:

**Religiousness/Spirituality and Subjective Well-Being among Rural Elderly Whites, African Americans, and Native Americans**, in: *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment* 2004, 10, 1, 191-211., 2004, ISSN: 1091-1359

**INHALT:** Little attention has been paid to subjective well-being among non-White elderly in rural areas where medical resources & financial support are deficient. The present study assessed a rural community sample of 215 elderly comprising 85 Caucasians, 75 African Americans, & 55 Native Americans, to examine roles of spirituality/ religiousness on their subjective well-being. This study found ethnic differences in the reliance on religiosity/spirituality & a significant association between dimensions of religiousness/spirituality & subjective well-being among all ethnic rural elderly groups. The results of the study suggest that health providers, social workers, & faith communities need to provide rural elderly with religious & spiritual support in order to enhance their life satisfaction & lessen their emotional distress.

[120-CSA] Lee, Rance P. L.; Chan, Y. K.:

**Network Size, Social Support and Happiness in Later Life: A Comparative Study of Beijing and Hong Kong**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2006, 7, 1, 87-112., 2006, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This study investigates how happiness of elderly Chinese is related to their social support networks, based on survey data collected in 2000 from Beijing & Hong Kong. These two Chinese cities share a common cultural heritage but differ in social-economic structure. It was found that in both cities, income is more significant than gender & education in determining happiness, but it is less important than personal network size & particularly perceived social support. More importantly, findings from the two cities consistently lend support to the thesis that older persons with a larger network are happier & that social support plays a mediating role. Controlling for social-demographic factors does not change this pattern of relationships. There are, however, differences between the two cities. Beijing's elderly were found to be happier & have larger social networks than Hong Kong's elderly. Also, our explanatory models consistently account for less variance in the happiness of older persons in Beijing. These findings are probably due to the differences between socialist Beijing & capitalist Hong Kong in degrees of modernization & urbanization & in social organization of work & community life.

[121-L] Leigh, Andrew; Wolfers, Justin:

**Happiness and the Human Development Index: Australia is not a paradox**, (Discussion Paper / Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit GmbH, No. 1916), Bonn 2006, 25 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://ftp.iza.org/dp1916.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "In 'Happiness and the Human Development Index: the paradox of Australia,' Blanchflower and Oswald (2005) observe an apparent puzzle: they claim that Australia ranks highly in the Human Development Index (HDI), but relatively poorly in happiness. However, when we compare their happiness data with the HDI, Australia appears happier, not sadder, than its HDI score would predict. This conclusion also holds when we turn to a larger cross-national dataset than the one used by Blanchflower and Oswald, when we analyse life satisfaction in place of happiness, and when we measure development using GDP per capita in place of the HDI. Indeed, in the World Values Survey, only one other country (Iceland) has a significantly higher level of both life satisfaction and happiness than Australia. Our findings accord with numerous cross-national surveys conducted since the 1940s, which have consistently found that Australians report high levels of wellbeing." (author's abstract)

[122-CSA] Lever, Joaquina Palomar:

**Poverty and Subjective Well-Being in Mexico**, in: *Social Indicators Research* 2004, 68, 1, Aug, 1-33., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** There are two tendencies in the literature regarding the relationship between income & subjective well-being. The first tendency maintains that there is a strong relationship between these two variables, & that the poorer the population, the more pronounced this relationship. The second tendency downplays this relationship,

arguing that a large percentage of happiness cannot be explained by economic variables. The objective of this study was to compare the subjective well-being of three socioeconomic groups - extremely poor, moderately poor, & not poor - & to discover the combination of subjective well-being factors that makes it possible to predict the socioeconomic group to which subjects belong. Subjective well-being was measured by using an instrument developed by Palomar Lever (2000) & consisting of eleven related factors that inquire into the subjects' satisfaction in eleven areas of life. The results indicate statistically significant differences in nearly all the subjective well-being factors in relation to the socioeconomic group to which subjects belong, with the poorest subjects reporting the least satisfaction. In addition some differences were found in relation to sex & age. Also, low correlations were observed between income & subjective well-being in the extremely poor & moderately poor groups, with more of these correlations in the first group, followed by the last. Finally, it was found that membership in the socioeconomic groups can be predicted by a combination of subjective well-being factors such as satisfaction with one's recreational activities, social surroundings, personal development, & couple relationship.

[123-L] Li, Qiang:

**Subjective well-being and mortality in Chinese oldest old**, (MPIDR Working Paper, 2005-011), Rostock 2005, 33 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.demogr.mpg.de/Papers/Working/wp-2005-011.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "The present study investigates the relationship between subjective well-being (SWB) and mortality risk, using a large sample (N=7852) from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Study (age range 80-105) conducted in 2000 and 2002. Initially, we intended to contribute to the understanding of system relations between SWB, mortality risk, and unobserved heterogeneity by treating SWB as an endogenous variable, using a multi-process model. However, failure to identify unobserved heterogeneity in the mortality equation prevents us from employing this model. Given this limitation, the study examines three issues. First, we argue that the mortality model with duration dependency on the age of the study subjects is specified and that the model with duration dependency on time since the interview is misspecified. Second, we address problems associated with the identification of unobserved heterogeneity in the mortality equation. Third, we examine the association between SWB and mortality risk in the Chinese oldest old as well as the risk pattern by gender, without considering unobserved heterogeneity. We find that SWB is not a significant predictor of mortality risk when we control for socio-demographic characteristics and health status. Health plays a very important role in the relationship between SWB and mortality risk in the oldest old. Gender differences in the predictive pattern of SWB on this risk are negligible in the sample." (author's abstract)

[124-CSA] Lightsey, Owen Richard; Harris, Peter Rustin:

**Constructive thinking as a mediator of the relationship between extraversion, neuroticism, and subjective well-being**, in: European Journal of Personality 2005, 19, 5, Aug, 409-426., 2005, ISSN: 0890-2070

**INHALT:** Mechanisms by which personality affects well-being are not well understood. Following recommendations to examine intermediate process variables that may help explain the personality-subjective well-being (SWB) relationship, the authors tested whether constructive thinking (CT) mediated the relationships between both neuroticism and extraversion and SWB components. Measures of each construct were administered to 147 undergraduate volunteers twice over four weeks. In analyses controlling for time 1 SWB and time 2 mood, time 2 CT fully mediated the relationship between time 1 neuroticism and time 2 negative affect and emerged as a strong predictor of negative affect (inversely), positive affect, and happiness.

[125-CSA] Lindenberg, Siegwart; Steverink, Nardi:

**Which Social Needs Are Important for Subjective Well-Being? What Happens to Them with Aging?**, in: Psychology and Aging 2006, 21, 2, June, 281-290., 2006, ISSN: 0882-7974

**INHALT:** In this study the authors investigated how satisfaction levels of affection, behavioral confirmation, & status, as three human social needs, relate to age, physical loss, & subjective well-being. Results (N = 883, aged 65 to 98 years) revealed that (a) affection was relatively high & status was relatively low in all age & loss groups; behav-

ioral confirmation showed negative age & loss effects but was better predicted by loss; (b) the three needs relate differentially to indicators of subjective well-being: affection & behavioral confirmation relate positively to life satisfaction; status & behavioral confirmation relate positively to positive affect & negatively to negative affect. It is concluded that the need for behavioral confirmation is more difficult to satisfy with high physical loss, but none of the three social needs becomes less important with advancing age.

[126-L] Linke, Sandra:

**Wie zufrieden sind Hochbegabte?: Glück - Lebensqualität - Wohlbefinden**, Marburg: Tectum Verl. 2006, 112, XXXI S., ISBN: 978-3-8288-9128-9 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-34A1465)

**INHALT:** "Bereits Platon hatte auf die Frage: 'Wonach strebt der Mensch?' eine eingängige und plausible Antwort: 'Der Mensch will glücklich sein!' Dass dieses in einer, objektiv gesehen, immer reicher und komfortabler ausgestatteten Welt, gleichzeitig immer schwieriger und unerreichbarer zu werden scheint, gehört wohl zu den großen und ungelösten Paradoxien unserer westlichen Lebenswelt. Diese werden durch die vorliegende Arbeit selbstverständlich nicht aufgelöst; aber das entspricht ja auch dem Charakter von Paradoxien. Vielmehr soll zunächst der Versuch gemacht werden, insofern ein wenig Klarheit in die genannten Begriffe zu bringen, indem im ersten Teil der Arbeit diese voneinander abgegrenzt werden. So sind im Kapitel 2.1 theoretische Grundlagen über die Lebenszufriedenheit zu lesen, im Kapitel 2.2 über das Glück und entsprechendes gilt für die beiden folgenden Kapitel über Lebensqualität (2.3) und Wohlbefinden (2.4). Anschließend geht es um den Begriff der Hochbegabung (2.5), diesbezügliche Theorien und Auslegungen in Form verschiedener Modelle. Den inhaltlichen Hauptteil' bestreitet die Auswertung einer empirischen Studie über die Zufriedenheit von ehemaligen Schülern der Christophorusschule in Braunschweig (Teil 3). Basis für die Erarbeitung des empirischen Teils bildete, zumindest in einigen Bereichen, die praktische Erfahrung, die durch die Mitwirkung bei der Durchführung von Begabungstests erworben wurde. Die gewonnenen Ergebnisse wurden mit den Umfrageergebnissen einer repräsentativen Befragung, in diesem Fall der 14. Shell Jugendstudie, verglichen, um die wissenschaftliche Basis zu erweitern. Abgeschlossen wird diese Arbeit mit einer kritischen Würdigung sowohl des wissenschaftlichen Vorgehens als auch inhaltlicher Aspekte des Themenkomplexes und einem Ausblick auf mögliche weitere Vorgehensweisen, verbunden mit Vorschlägen für andere Formen schulpraktischer Arbeit." (Textauszug)

[127-CSA] Locke, Edwin A.; Piccolo, Ronald F.; Judge, Timothy A.; Takahashi, Koji; Watanabe, Naotaka:

**Core Self-Evaluations in Japan: Relative Effects on Job Satisfaction, Life Satisfaction, and Happiness**, in: Journal of Organizational Behavior 2005, 26, 8, Dec, 965-984., 2005, ISSN: 0894-3796

**INHALT:** The present study tested, in a non-Western culture (Japan), the relative validity in predicting job satisfaction, life satisfaction, & happiness of core self-evaluations (CSE), positive & negative affectivity (PA/NA), & the Neutral Objects Satisfaction Questionnaire (NOSQ). Consistent with previous results in primarily Western cultures, the four lower-order traits that comprise CSE - self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy, locus of control, & neuroticism - indicated a higher-order factor. While each lower-order trait was itself related to the study's criteria, the CSE concept displayed in general, higher correlations with the dependent variables, & explained incremental variance in two of the study's three outcomes beyond PA, NA, & the NOSQ. These results indicate initial support for the generalizability of CSE in a culture that differs in many respects from Western cultures, & suggest that judgments of satisfaction & happiness in a non-Western culture have a dispositional source.

[128-CSA] Lucas, Richard E.:

**Long-Term Disability Is Associated With Lasting Changes in Subjective Well-Being: Evidence From Two Nationally Representative Longitudinal Studies**, in: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 2007, 92, 4, Apr, 717-730., 2007, ISSN: 0022-3514

**INHALT:** Hedonic adaptation refers to the process by which individuals return to baseline levels of happiness following a change in life circumstances. Two nationally representative panel studies (Study 1: N = 39,987, Study 2: N = 27,406) were used to investigate the extent of adaptation that occurs following the onset of a long-term disability.

In Study 1, 679 participants who acquired a disability were followed for an average of 7.18 years before and 7.39 years after onset of the disability. In Study 2, 272 participants were followed for an average of 3.48 years before and 5.31 years after onset. Disability was associated with moderate to large drops in happiness (effect sizes ranged from 0.40 to 1.27 standard deviations), followed by little adaptation over time.

[129-L] Luechinger, Simon; Stutzer, Alois; Winkelmann, Rainer:

**The happiness gains from sorting and matching in the labor market**, (Discussion Paper / Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit GmbH, No. 2019), Bonn 2006, 35 S. (Graue Literatur;

URL: <http://doku.iab.de/externe/2006/k060317f20.pdf> ; <http://ftp.iza.org/dp2019.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Sorting of people on the labor market not only assures the most productive use of valuable skills but also generates individual utility gains if people experience an optimal match between job characteristics and their preferences. Based on individual data on reported satisfaction with life it is possible to assess these latter gains from matching. We introduce a two-equation ordered probit model with endogenous switching and study self-selection into government and private sector jobs. We find considerable gains from matching amounting to an increase in the fraction of very satisfied workers from 53.8 to 58.8 percent relative to a hypothetical random allocation of workers to the two sectors." (author's abstract)

[130-CSA] Marcellini, Fiorella; Leonardi, Fabio; Spazzafumo, Liana:

**Subjective Well-Being: The Constructionist Point of View. A Longitudinal Study to Verify the Predictive Power of Top-Down Effects and Bottom-Up Processes**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 70, 1, Jan, 53-77., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Based on the constructionist point of view applied to Subjective Well-Being (SWB), five hypotheses were advanced about the predictive power of the top-down effects & bottom-up processes over a five year period. The sample consisted of 297 respondents, which represent the Italian sample of a European longitudinal survey; the first phase was conducted in 1995 & the follow-up in 2000. Satisfaction judgments were collected on Overall Life Satisfaction (OLS) & on seven Life Facet Satisfaction (LFS) domains. The top-down effects were measured using a method derived from the constructionist point of view. Life conditions, which represent the bottom-up processes, were gathered by structured questionnaire & were optimized by a factor analyses. A stepwise regression was performed in each satisfaction judgment to test the five hypotheses, which were confirmed with only few exceptions. The results revealed that the top-down effects were a significant predictor in all satisfaction judgments, especially in OLS, where it was the strongest predictor. Life conditions (bottom-up factors) were less strong predictors than the top-down effects, but they became strong predictors if they were gathered at the same time as satisfaction judgments.

[131-CSA] Mc Guckin, Conor; Cruise, Sharon Mary; Lewis, Christopher Alan:

**Internal Consistency, Reliability, and Temporal Stability of the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire Short-Form: Test-Retest Data over Two Weeks**, in: Social Behavior and Personality 2006, 34, 2, 123-126., 2006, ISSN: 0301-2212

**INHALT:** The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire short-form (Hills & Argyle, 2002) is an 8-item measure of happiness. This study evaluated the internal consistency reliability & test-retest reliability of the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire short-form among 55 Northern Irish undergraduate university students who completed the measure on two occasions separated by two weeks. Internal consistency of the measure was satisfactory at both Time 1 ( $\alpha = .62$ ) & Time 2 ( $\alpha = .58$ ). Stability across the two administrations was satisfactory ( $r = .69$ ), & there was no significant change between Time 1 ( $M = 34.5$ ,  $SD = 5.4$ ) & Time 2 ( $M = 34.6$ ,  $SD = 5.2$ ). These data support the internal consistency reliability & short-term test-retest reliability of the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire short-form.

[132-CSA] McMahon, Darrin M.:

**The Market and the Pursuit of Happiness**, in: Society 2006, 43, 2(280), Jan-Feb, 53-61., 2006, ISSN: 0147-2011

**INHALT:** Part of a special journal symposium on 'Markets and Morals' considers the proposal by economist Lord Richard Layard that, since steady increases in income have not led to improved well being in Western societies, findings from psychology should be incorporated into economics 'to produce happier marginal returns,' & 'national happiness' should be calculated & analyzed as closely as gross national product. Similar notions about the 'pursuit of happiness' & the 'unhappy consequences' of market activity in commercial society as expressed in the philosophies of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Locke, Karl Marx, Thomas Jefferson, David Hume, Hannah Arendt, & Christian moral teachings are examined. The relationship between property & the pursuit of happiness is considered in depth, focusing on a comparison of the views of Jefferson, Locke, & general Enlightenment attitudes toward 'private pleasure' vs 'public welfare' in the 18th-century US.

[133-L] Meulemann, Heiner:

**Lebenszufriedenheit, Lebensbereiche und Religiosität**, in: Gerd Nollmann (Hrsg.): Sozialstruktur und Gesellschaftsanalyse : sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung zwischen Daten, Methoden und Begriffen, Wiesbaden: VS Verl. für Sozialwiss., 2007, S. 261-277, ISBN: 978-3-531-14935-6

**INHALT:** Der Verfasser stellt die moderne Religion als einen Teilbereich des Lebens neben anderen vor und hebt das Besondere an diesem Teilbereich hervor, dass hier nicht nur eine Einzelbereichszufriedenheit erzeugt, sondern Zufriedenheit für das Leben insgesamt beeinflusst wird. Er untersucht den Einfluss der Religiosität auf die Zufriedenheit mit dem Leben insgesamt - sowohl in Abgrenzung zum Einfluss der Religiosität auf die Zufriedenheit mit einzelnen Lebensbereichen, als auch in Abgrenzung zum Einfluss anderer Faktoren auf die Zufriedenheit mit dem Leben insgesamt. Er argumentiert, dass die Religion trotz ihrer Stellung als Teilbereich des Lebens nach wie vor geeignet ist, dem Leben der Menschen insgesamt Sinn zu geben und das menschliche Bedürfnis nach "Kosmisierung" zu erfüllen. (ICG2)

[134-CSA] Mok, Bong Ho; Wong, Chack Kie; Wong, Ka Ying:

**Subjective Well-Being, Societal Condition and Social Policy -- The Case Study of a Rich Chinese Society**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 78, 3, Sept II, 405-428., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The article looks at whether or not social policy & other societal-condition variables contribute to the subjective well-being of life satisfaction. It firstly argues that social policy needs to pay more attention to the study of subjective well-being. Then, it reviews the literature & finds that people in rich societies generally have higher levels of life satisfaction. But the findings of a social survey on the level of & variance in life satisfaction in a rich Chinese society reveal the contrary. The empirical data reflects a life satisfaction pattern along strong income & class lines. It also confirms that social policy & other societal-condition variables have different degrees of impact on life satisfaction. At last, implications of the findings for social policy are discussed.

[135-CSA] Mukhopadhyay, Susmita:

**Effect of Out-of-Home Employment on Subjective Well-Being of Indian Women**, in: Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society 2002, 37, 1, Mar, 77-83., 2002, ISSN: 0019-4387

**INHALT:** Assesses the impact of out-of-home employment on the components of overall life experiences that contribute toward the subjective well-being of two groups of mothers divided on the basis of their working status. A questionnaire on subjective well-being (Nagpal & Sell, 1985) was used for the purpose. The two groups of mothers expressed their perceived well-being (or ill-being) through the answers of questions put to them. Factor analysis of the data revealed one principal factor in each group. For working mothers, items included in this factor elicited their concern more over individual life situation. The item contents of the principal factor for nonworking mothers, on the contrary, reflect their concern much on their relationship with the primary family.



[136-CSA] Near, Janet P.; Arthaud-Day, Marne L.; Rode, Joseph C.; Mooney, Christine H.:

**The Subjective Well-Being Construct: A Test of Its Convergent, Discriminate, and Factorial Validity**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 74, 3, Dec, 445-476., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Using structural equation modeling, we found empirical support for the prevailing theory that subjective well-being consists of three domains: (1) cognitive evaluations of one's life (i.e., life satisfaction or happiness); (2) positive affect; & (3) negative affect. Multiple indicators of satisfaction/happiness were shown to have strong convergent validity as well as discriminant validity from positive & negative affect. Positive & negative affect likewise exhibited discriminant validity from one another. At both the item & scale levels of analysis, we obtained an intercorrelated three-factor solution corresponding to the three proposed subjective well-being domains.

[137-CSA] Near, Janet P.; Arthaud-Day, Marne L.:

**The Wealth of Nations and the Happiness of Nations: Why 'Accounting' Matters**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 74, 3, Dec, 511-548., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** We review income-happiness research in light of competing theoretical frameworks, unit of analysis, & methodological issues. Within-countries, absolute income is weakly related to happiness, comparison effects depend on the measure utilized, & income change & perceived income produce inconsistent findings. Across countries, absolute income is a stronger predictor of happiness, different comparison effects are significant, income change results are predominantly positive, & the financial-life satisfaction relationship is more robust.

[138-CSA] Neff, Daniel F.:

**Subjective Well-Being, Poverty And Ethnicity In South Africa: Insights From An Exploratory Analysis**, in: Social Indicators Research 2007, 80, 2, Jan II, 313-341., 2007, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** South Africa has one of the highest inequality levels in the world. In 1993, nearly half of the population were considered poor. These poverty and inequality levels were and still are a legacy of South Africa's colonial and apartheid past. Since the end of apartheid, there has been a strong governmental effort to combat poverty and in this light a 'social indicators movement' has emerged. The aim of this article is to contribute to the South African social indicators research in three ways: Firstly, this article introduces ethnicity as a unit of analysis in the context of poverty and well-being. It is argued that racial categorisations are not justifiable and in the case of South Africa hide valuable insights. The results of an exploratory analysis suggest that ethnicity allows a more insightful analysis of poverty and well-being than race. Secondly, this article introduces a multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) in the context of subjective well-being research. Many studies regarding subjective well-being in South Africa use ordered probit regression models. It is argued here that these models are based on false assumptions and that a MCA can be seen as a suitable alternative since it constitutes an assumption free model. Lastly, the insights gained from the exploratory analysis are discussed. The MCA seems to show that subjective well-being can be regarded as an outcome measure. Furthermore, it is argued that there are cultural differences (between the ethnic groups) regarding subjective well-being. It seems that the ethnic groups in South Africa have different conceptions of well-being and that different factors influence their subjective well-being assessments.

[139-L] Neller, Katja:

**Politik und Lebenszufriedenheit**, in: Jan W. van Deth (Hrsg.): Deutschland in Europa : Ergebnisse des European Social Survey 2002-2003, Wiesbaden: VS Verl. für Sozialwiss., 2004, S. 27-53, ISBN: 3-531-14345-X (Standort: UB Bonn(5)-2005/3892)

**INHALT:** Für Ost- und Westdeutschland ist eine Angleichung der Lebensverhältnisse ein zentrales politisches Ziel, sowohl für die nationale Agenda als auch aus der Perspektive der europäischen Integration. Ein Indikator dafür, wie weit entfernt dieses Ziel noch liegt, ist der Grad der Ähnlichkeit der allgemeinen Lebenszufriedenheit und der Zufriedenheiten mit den gesellschaftlichen und politischen Rahmenbedingungen. Der Beitrag geht von der These aus, dass sich deutliche Unterschiede zwischen ost- und westdeutschen Befragten sowie generell zwischen ost- und

westeuropäischen Ländern finden lassen, wobei Ostdeutschland tendenziell näher bei den Ergebnissen für die osteuropäischen Demokratien als bei denen für Westdeutschland liegt. Diese Vermutung bestätigt sich an Hand der ESS-Surveydaten 2002/2003 in Bezug auf West- und Osteuropa und Ostdeutschland. Sowohl in Bezug auf die allgemeine Lebenszufriedenheit, als auch die Zufriedenheiten mit der Wirtschaftslage, dem Bildungs- und Gesundheitssystem, der Demokratie und der Regierung zeigt sich eine deutliche Trennlinie zwischen den west- und den osteuropäischen Ländern - und die Zufriedenheiten der Ostdeutschen sind eher mit denen der Osteuropäer vergleichbar. Als Indikator für das subjektive Wohlbefinden werden die subjektiv eingeschätzte, allgemeine Lebenszufriedenheit ausgewählt. Sie umfasst die kognitiv-evaluative Komponente des subjektiven Wohlbefindens und kann als summarische Bewertung der Lebensverhältnisse und Lebenssituation charakterisiert werden, die unter anderem abhängig von Werten, Normen, Präferenzen und Vergleichen mit anderen Personen bzw. sozialen Gruppen ist. (ICA2)

[140-CSA] Nilsen, F.; Vitterso, J.:

**The conceptual and relational structure of subjective well-being, neuroticism, and extraversion: once again, neuroticism is the important predictor of happiness**, in: Social Indicators Research 2002, 57, 1, Jan, 89-118., 2002, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The study sought 1) to analyze and explore the conceptual structure of subjective wellbeing (SWB), neuroticism (N) and extraversion (E), and 2) to compare the effect sizes of N and E as predictors of SWB. The sample comprised 461 participants representative of the adult population in northern Norway. Analyses were conducted by means of Structural Equation Modeling, and results on 1) supported the notion of an overall subjective wellbeing construct sustained by the 3 nested dimensions of life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect. A simple factor structure for N and E was not supported, and considerable modification was needed to provide even a mediocre goodness-of-fit for the trait model. On 2), N explained 8 times as much of the SWB variance as did E.

[141-CSA] Noll, Heinz-Herbert; Christoph, Bernhard:

**Subjective Well-Being in the European Union during the 90s**, in: Social Indicators Research 2003, 64, 3, Dec, 521-546., 2003, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** A cross-national study of welfare states & distributive outcomes across the EU countries explores the development of subjective well-being in the 1990s with some emphasis placed on two satisfaction items as related to an individual's standard of living - satisfaction with one's housing & with one's financial situation. The data for this study was obtained through several Eurobarometer studies & from the ECHP 1996. Substantial differences across the EU were found, with northern European countries displaying the highest level of subjective well-being & Southern Europe the lowest satisfaction scores. Finland, however, was an exception to this pattern, & differences between subgroups did not display a consistent pattern. This puts some doubt on whether the country differences reflect common characteristics of clusters based on the Nordic, Southern, & Intermediate models. The study found some support for satisfaction levels being based on objective living conditions. Value orientations, national characteristics, & cultural traits may be needed for better interpretation.

[142-CSA] O'Boyle, C. A.; Ring, L.; Hofer, S.; McGee, H.; Hickey, A.:

**Individual quality of life: can it be accounted for by psychological or subjective well-being?**, in: Social Indicators Research 2007, 82, 3, July, 443-461., 2007, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** There is ongoing discussion in the scientific literature about the need for a more theoretical foundation to underpin quality of life (QoL) measurement. This paper applied Keyes et al.'s [J. Pers. Soc. Psychol. 82 (2002) 1007] model of well-being as a framework to assess whether respondents (n = 136 students) focus on elements of subjective well-being (SWB), such as satisfaction and happiness, or on elements of psychological well-being (PWB), such as meaning and personal growth, when making individual QoL (IQoL) judgments using the Schedule of the Evaluation of Individual Quality of Life (SEIQoL). The Keyes et al.'s model was confirmed and explained 41% of the variance in SEIQoL scores. Both SWB and PWB were correlated with the SEIQoL Index Score and

SWB was found to be an important mediating variable in the relationship between PWB and SEIQoL. When analyzing different well-being combinations, respondents with high SWB/high PWB had significantly higher SEIQoL scores than did those with low SWB/low PWB. Respondents with high PWB/high SWB had higher SEIQoL scores than did those with high PWB/low SWB. Longitudinal studies in different patient groups are needed to explore the dynamic relationship between IQoL and well-being. Further investigation of the relationship between PWB and SWB with other instruments purporting to measure QoL would contribute to an enhanced understanding of the underlying nature of QoL.

[143-CSA] Ones, Deniz S.; Steel, Piers:

**Personality and Happiness: A National-Level Analysis**, in: *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 2002, 83, 3, Sept, 767-781., 2002, ISSN: 0022-3514

**INHALT:** The possibility that national personality traits could explain national subjective well-being (SWB) is controversial, with many researchers arguing that traits are irrelevant to any national-level analysis. The weaknesses of this standpoint are reviewed, followed by a series of empirical investigations. Using Eysenck's 3-factor model (H. J. Eysenck & S. B. G. Eysenck, 1975) & P. T. Costa & R. M. McCrae's (1992b) 5-factor model, the authors found that Neuroticism & Extraversion correlated significantly with national SWB. Lie scale scores were also related strongly to national SWB. Neuroticism & Extraversion incrementally predicted SWB above gross national product per capita. The strength of these results indicates that personality can have stronger relationships at national levels of analysis than at the individual level. National personality traits appear to be unwisely neglected, having considerable but largely unconsidered explanatory power.

[144-CSA] Palrecha, Rita; Spangler, William D.:

**The relative contributions of extraversion, neuroticism, and personal strivings to happiness**, in: *Personality and Individual Differences* 2004, 37, 6, Oct, 1193-1203., 2004, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** According to Ryan and Deci (2001), research into well-being has focused on pleasure and pain (hedonic well-being) or meaning and self-actualization (eudaimonic well-being); little research has combined the two perspectives. Using a sample of 271 college students, we found that extraversion and neuroticism, hedonic factors, were strongly related to happiness, but personal strivings, eudaimonic factors, were unrelated, thus providing support for the hedonic view. Future research should study hedonic and eudaimonic well-being simultaneously.

[145-CSA] Park, Nansook:

**The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Positive Youth Development**, in: *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2004, 591, 1, Jan, 25-39., 2004, ISSN: 0002-7162

**INHALT:** Comprehensive perspectives on well-being that include positive aspects of human life such as subjective well-being have recently been proposed. Life satisfaction is the cognitive component of subjective well-being & plays an important role in positive development as an indicator, a predictor, a mediator/moderator, & an outcome. Whereas low life satisfaction is associated with psychological, social, & behavior problems, high life satisfaction is related to good adaptation & optimal mental health among youth. Life satisfaction & positive affect mitigate the negative effects of stressful life events & work against the development of psychological & behavioral problems among youth. Supportive parenting, engagement in challenging activities, positive life events, & high-quality interactions with significant others contribute to the development of life satisfaction. Further longitudinal research into the mechanisms of how life satisfaction plays its role in positive youth development is needed to promote the psychological well-being of all youth.

[146-CSA] Park-Lee, Eunice Y.:

**Creating harmony, creating happiness: Subjective well-being of older Koreans in the United States**, in: *Dissertation Abstracts International*, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences 2006, 67, 02, Aug, 722., 2006, ISSN: 0419-4209

**INHALT:** The present qualitative study examined life and aging experiences of elderly Korean Americans. More specifically, it explored how diverse experiences of older Koreans were used to create the meaning of 'the good life' and to appraise their well-being in old age. In addition to observing elderly individuals in various social settings, a series of in-depth, face-to-face interviews were conducted with 15 theoretically sampled elderly Koreans with intact cognitive ability who resided in the Washington Metropolitan area. Guided by the grounded theory approach of Glaser and Strauss (1967) and Strauss and Corbin (1998), data were collected and analyzed concurrently throughout the course of the study. 'The good life,' to older Korean immigrants, implied having continuity of the self while living in harmony. Only when their relationships with others were harmonious, could older Korean immigrants truly continue being the person they had always been. Harmonious social relationships could be maintained when they had comfort in both mind and body and, subsequently, had the freedom to do what they wanted. Employing their own definition of 'the good life,' each of the elderly evaluated his or her life circumstances. Upon identifying discrepancies between their actual life and their ideal life, they made behavioral and cognitive efforts to reduce and/or accept them. When their attempts were successful, the elderly could preserve harmony in their relationships with others and create happiness for themselves. Such efforts were continuously required since both aging and immigration/accluturation continually brought about changes in their environment. Hardy/resilient individuals thus were more effective in sustaining their efforts in coping with the discrepancies and creating as well as maintaining a positive sense of well-being. Consistent with Korean culture, 'the good life' was not seen as an outcome of an individual's hard work. Instead it was viewed as a collaborative task to which both the elderly individual and the environment contributed. This collaborative orientation towards 'the good life,' therefore, should be taken into consideration when developing services and policy for well-being of older Korean immigrants. Limitations of the study and the study findings are discussed in relation to existing research.

[147-CSA] Peck, Michael David:

**The Temporal Relation of Subjective Well-Being to Health Status in Older Adults**, in: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences 2003, 64, 2, Aug, 663-A., 2003, ISSN: 0419-4209

**INHALT:** Subjective well-being represents how positively a person evaluates her or his life. A low level of subjective well-being is associated with increased illness and death, a relation that is particularly strong in older adults. The relation between subjective well-being and health suggests that well-being enhancing interventions can improve health status. Understanding factors that influence subjective well-being can guide the development of health promotion and disease and injury prevention programs, with the potential to reduce health care utilization and expenditures. Limited subjective well-being research has occurred that uses longitudinal data to examine the relation of subjective well-being to health status. Further, this research largely has ignored the mental processes that people use to formulate their well-being evaluations, known as cognitive appraisal processes. This dissertation used secondary data from 2,558 Medicare enrollees in a health promotion study to test a causal model of health-related subjective well-being in older adults. Theories of social cognition and cognitive appraisal informed the development of the causal model tested. The structural model developed from these data had a good fit for both 2- and 4-year follow-up, with CFIs of .954 and more, and RMSEAs of .049 and less. In this model, health-related social comparison, the indicator used to represent cognitive appraisal processes, had a statistically significant role in a person's determination of her or his life satisfaction, which represented subjective well-being in this study. Life satisfaction also had a significant causal influence on health outcomes. Gender was identified as a moderating variable of the relations tested; current health status has a greater influence on health outcomes for women than that for men. This study demonstrates that cognitive appraisal processes inform well-being determinations, which ultimately influence health outcomes. The theoretical model and the findings from this study contribute new knowledge to guide policy and practice decisions that affect the lives of older adults. Suggestions for well-being enhancing interventions are provided.

[148-CSA] Peiro, Amado:

**Happiness, Satisfaction and Socio-Economic Conditions: Some International Evidence**, in: The Journal of Socio-Economics 2006, 35, 2, Apr, 348-365., 2006, ISSN: 1053-5357

**INHALT:** This paper examines the relationships between socio-economic conditions & happiness or satisfaction of individuals in 15 countries. In agreement with earlier studies, age, health & marital status are strongly associated with happiness & satisfaction. In seeming contrast with other studies, unemployment does not appear to be associated with happiness, although it is clearly associated with satisfaction. Income is also strongly associated with satisfaction, but its association with happiness is weaker. These results point to happiness & satisfaction as two distinct spheres of well-being. While the first would be relatively independent of economic factors, the second would be strongly dependent.

[149-CSA] Pettinato, Stefano; Graham, Carol:

**Frustrated Achievers: Winners, Losers and Subjective Well-Being in New Market Economies**, in: The Journal of Development Studies 2002, 38, 4, Apr, 100-140., 2002, ISSN: 0022-0388

**INHALT:** To date, the literature on subjective well-being has focused on the developed economies. We provide empirical evidence from two emerging market countries, Peru & Russia. Our results - & in particular a strong negative skew in the assessments of the respondents with the greatest income gains - support the importance of relative rather than absolute income differences. Among other factors we attribute our results to shifts in reference norms & to macroeconomic volatility. Relative differences seem to matter more for those in the middle of the distribution than for the very wealthy or the very poor. Our respondents were more critical in assessing their progress vis-a-vis others in their country vs those in their community. The large & consistent gap we find between objective income trends & the subjective assessments of the upwardly mobile may have implications for the future economic & political behavior of a group that is critical to the sustainability of market policies.

[150-CSA] Pettinato, Stefano; Graham, Carol:

**Frustrated Achievers: Winners, Losers, and Subjective Well-Being in Peru's Emerging Economy**, in: The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 2006, 606, 1, July, 128-153., 2006, ISSN: 0002-7162

**INHALT:** The literature on subjective well-being has focused primarily on the developed economies. The authors provide empirical evidence from a developing country, Peru. Their results -- and in particular a strong negative skew in the assessments of the respondents with the greatest income gains -- support the importance of relative rather than absolute income differences. Among other factors, they attribute their results to shifts in reference norms and to macroeconomic volatility. Relative differences seem to matter more for those in the middle of the distribution than for the very wealthy or the very poor. Respondents were more critical in assessing their progress vis-a-vis others in their country versus those in their community. The frustrations that the authors find among the upwardly mobile may have implications for the future economic and political behavior of a group that is critical to the sustainability of market policies.

[151-L] Protsch, Paula:

**Lebens- und Arbeitsqualität von Selbstständigen: objektive Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen und subjektives Wohlbefinden einer heterogenen Erwerbsgruppe**, (Discussion Papers / Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Forschungsschwerpunkt Arbeit, Sozialstruktur und Sozialstaat, Abteilung Arbeitsmarktpolitik und Beschäftigung, 2006-106), Berlin 2006, 46 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://skylla.wz-berlin.de/pdf/2006/i06-106.pdf> ); Forschungsbericht/Nummer: SP I 2006-106

**INHALT:** "Die berufliche Selbstständigkeit hat in den letzten Jahren einen enormen Anstieg erlebt. Die Ursachen und (gesamt-)wirtschaftlichen Konsequenzen dieses Bedeutungszuwachses werden jedoch kontrovers diskutiert. In diesem Zusammenhang wird zwar darauf verwiesen, dass das Phänomen nicht einseitig betrachtet werden darf, da die Gruppe der Selbstständigen sehr heterogene soziale Lagen umfasst. Die Untersuchung der tatsächlichen Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen der Selbstständigen ist jedoch zu großen Teilen ins Hintertreffen geraten. Dies gilt im Besonderen für Aspekte des subjektiven Wohlbefindens, welche neben den objektiven Lebensbedingungen die Lebensqualität von Individuen bestimmen. Die vorliegende Analyse auf Basis des Eurobarometers 56.1 (2001) stellt sich diese Frage nach der Lebens- und Arbeitssituation von Selbstständigen. Wie unterscheiden sich Selbst-

ständige und abhängig Beschäftigte und wie heterogen sind die Selbstständigen untereinander? Der Schwerpunkt der Studie liegt auf Deutschland, wobei zentrale Ergebnisse auf der Ebene der EU (EU-15) repliziert werden um deren Geltung auch unabhängig vom Länderkontext feststellen zu können. Themen des deskriptiven Teils sind Lebens- und Arbeitszufriedenheit, Zentralität von Arbeit, Einkommen, Zeitwohlstand, soziale Sicherung (vor allem die Altersvorsorge), die Qualität der Arbeitsaufgaben und das Ausmaß des Arbeitsdruckes. Es lässt sich eine oftmals stärkere Heterogenität der Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen unter den Selbstständigen feststellen, aber auch eindeutige Tendenzen, die sie als Gruppe von den abhängig Beschäftigten unterscheiden. Besonders auffällig ist, dass Selbstständige einerseits durchschnittlich sehr viel zufriedener mit ihrer Arbeit sind als abhängig Beschäftigte und die Qualität ihrer Arbeitsaufgaben positiver einschätzen. Andererseits stehen sie häufiger unter starkem Arbeitsdruck. Es konnte mittels linearer Regressionsmodelle nachgewiesen werden, dass dieser Zusammenhang auch unter der Kontrolle von persönlichen und berufsspezifischen Merkmalen bestätigt werden kann. Außerdem zeigen die multivariaten Analysen, dass die höhere Arbeitszufriedenheit der Selbstständigen auf die bessere Qualität ihrer Arbeit zurückzuführen ist. Diese Ergebnisse konnten sowohl für Deutschland als auch auf der Ebene der EU-15 bestätigt werden." (Autorenreferat)

[152-CSA] Puente, Cecilia Penacoba; Gutierrez, Jose Luis Gonzalez; Jimenez, Bernardo Moreno; Hernandez, Eva Garrosa:

**Personality and Subjective Well-Being: Big Five Correlates and Demographic Variables**, in: *Personality and Individual Differences* 2005, 38, 7, 1561-1569., 2005, ISSN: 0191-8869

**INHALT:** This work examines the association between the Big Five personality dimensions, the most relevant demographic factors (sex, age and relationship status), and subjective well-being. A total of 236 nursing professionals completed the NEO Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) and the Affect-Balance Scale (ABS). Regression analysis showed personality as one of the most important correlates of subjective well-being, especially through Extraversion and Neuroticism. There was a positive association between Openness to experience and the positive and negative components of affect. Likewise, the most basic demographic variables (sex, age and relationship status) are found to be differentially associated with the different elements of subjective well-being, and the explanation for these associations is highly likely to be found in the links between demographic variables and personality. In the same way as control of the effect of demographic variables is necessary for isolating the effect of personality on subjective well-being, control of personality should permit more accurate analysis of the role of demographic variables in relation to the subjective well-being construct.

[153-CSA] Qvarnstrom, Ulla; Natvig, Gerd Karin; Albrektsen, Grethe:

**Associations between psychosocial factors and happiness among school adolescents**, in: *International Journal of Nursing Practice* 2003, 9, 3, Jun, 166-175., 2003, ISSN: 1322-7114

**INHALT:** The concept of health contains aspects of social and mental well-being and not just the absence of disease. The concept of well-being is sometimes used interchangeably with the term happiness, although focus has been on other aspects as well. Here we explore associations between happiness and experience of stress at school, personal and social factors among 887 Norwegian school adolescents participating in a World Health Organization project on health-promoting schools. Happiness was measured by a one item question (ordered responses 1-4). The psychosocial factors were represented by an average score of 3-12 items. Odds ratios of feeling very/quite happy were calculated in multiple logistic regression analyses. An increasing degree of stress experience reduced the feeling of happiness significantly. Furthermore, increasing levels of general self-efficacy increased the odds of feeling happy, whereas the more specific measure of school self-efficacy showed no independent effect. Social support from teachers also enhanced happiness significantly. A less consistent pattern was found for support from peers, but the most happy pupils experienced significantly more support than pupils who reported being unhappy. No significant trend was found with decision control. We also explored associations between happiness and psychosomatic symptoms. Pupils feeling unhappy reported a particular symptom more often and they also had the highest mean number of reported symptoms. To evaluate whether these health indicators represent different dimensions of health, a comparison of strength of associations with common risk factors is made. Implications for health promotion practice are discussed.

[154-CSA] Radcliff, Benjamin:

**Class Organization and Subjective Well-Being: A Cross-National Analysis**, in: Social Forces 2005, 84, 1, Sept, 513-530., 2005, ISSN: 0037-7732

**INHALT:** I examine labor organization as a determinant of cross-national variation in life satisfaction across the industrial democracies. The evidence strongly suggests not only that unions increase the satisfaction of their own members, but, critically, that the extent to which workers are organized positively contributes to the satisfaction of citizens in general, non-members included. These hypotheses are confirmed using both aggregate-level pooled time serial & individual-level cross-sectional data across a number of countries. These relationships are shown to have an impact that is independent & separable from other economic, political & cultural factors. The implications for the study of subjective well being per se & of labor organization as a more general social phenomenon within class societies are discussed.

[155-CSA] Raspin, Courtney; King, Laura A.:

**Lost and found possible selves, subjective well-being, and ego development in divorced women**, in: Journal of Personality 2004, 72, 3, Jun, 603-632., 2004, ISSN: 0022-3506

**INHALT:** Divorced women, who had been married for an average of 22 years, wrote narrative descriptions of their best possible future selves before the divorce (retrospectively) and after the divorce, rated the salience of these narratives, and completed measures of SWB and ED. Independent raters coded the narratives for amount of elaboration (i.e., vivid detail). The salience of the lost possible self was negatively related to SWB while the salience of the current possible self was positively related to SWB. Elaboration of the found possible self was associated with concurrent ED as well as ED two years later. Lost self elaboration interacted with time since divorce to predict ED, controlling for age and Time 1 ED. Results are interpreted as indicating that, while happiness may require us to avoid thinking about what might have been, maturity might require an awareness of the losses and sacrifices of adulthood.

[156-CSA] Rath, Norbert; Altner, Nils:

**The Power to Feel Fear and the One to Feel Happiness Are the Same: The Concept of Happiness in Adorno's Critical Theory**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2002, 3, 1, 1-21., 2002, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** The center of Adorno's Critical Theory is occupied by the theme of happiness. He speaks of the 'impaired life,' of the unjustness of society, of murderous prejudices, of the atrocities in history, of the dissonance in art, of the unhappy consciousness, because something better can only be described from a point of opposition. Happiness cannot be objectified as possession; it always needs to be experienced subjectively, somatically. ('With happiness it is like with truth: One does not have it, one is in it.') Happiness cannot be prescribed & ordered; nothing can be done to guarantee happiness. ('Happiness goes beyond doing.') Happiness (like fear) has to do with being open to experience, which can overwhelm the self. Sexual & aesthetic experiences are models for such overwhelming happiness. The sensation of happiness always is very personal, but in this experience the individual leaves its particularity behind. One has to differentiate between goal & object: Happiness may be a goal, but not it itself, only what obstructs it, can be an object of Critical Theory.

[157-L] Reeh, Tobias:

**Der Wunsch nach Urlaubsreisen in Abhängigkeit von Lebenszufriedenheit und Sensation-Seeking: Entwicklung und Anwendung eines Modells der Urlaubsreisemotivation**, Göttingen 2005, VI, 260 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: [http://deposit.ddb.de/cgi-bin/dokserv?idn=975293168&dok\\_var=d1&dok\\_ext=pdf&filename=975293168.pdf](http://deposit.ddb.de/cgi-bin/dokserv?idn=975293168&dok_var=d1&dok_ext=pdf&filename=975293168.pdf); <http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/diss/2005/reeh/reeh.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Um den Wunsch nach Urlaubsreisen besser verstehen zu können, rückt die Arbeit von der in der Tourismusforschung verbreiteten Vorstellung einer hoch aggregierten Theorie der Urlaubsreisemotivation ab. Stattdessen wird ein Erklärungsmodell entwickelt, das den Wunsch nach Urlaubsreisen durch zwei zentrale Konstrukte beein-

flusst sieht. Interindividuelle Unterschiede in der Urlaubsreisemotivation hängen hiernach maßgeblich von der Bewertung der eigenen Lebenssituation ('Lebenszufriedenheit') sowie von der persönlichen Neigung zu explorativem Verhalten ('Sensation-Seeking') ab. Die anschließende empirische Überprüfung des Modells geht diesen Zusammenhängen hinsichtlich der Stärke der Urlaubsreisemotivation (Antriebsstärke), den Urlaubsreisemotiven, -typen, -arten und -landschaften (selektierte Antriebsziele) sowie den Urlaubsreiseabsichten und der faktischen Urlaubsreiserealisierung (Antriebspersistenz) nach. Die Daten resultieren aus einer postalischen Befragung (n=204) mittels etablierter sowie selbst konstruierter Erhebungsinstrumente. Die entwickelten Skalen bringen hierbei den eigenständigen Fragebogen zur Messung der Urlaubsreisemotivation (FUM) hervor. Für die Antriebsstärke zeigt sich bei geringerer Lebenszufriedenheit respektive großer Neigung zum Sensation-Seeking ein ausgeprägter Wunsch nach Urlaubsreisen. Bei den selektierten Antriebszielen ist festzustellen, dass ein niedriger Lebenszufriedenheitswert Ziele im Sinne eines dialektisch-kompensatorischen Verhältnisses und ein hoher Sensation-Seeking-Wert Ziele im Sinne eines dialektisch-ergänzenden Verhältnisses von Alltags- und Urlaubserleben zur Folge hat. Hinsichtlich der Antriebspersistenz wird deutlich, dass insbesondere Personen mit hohen Sensation-Seeking-Werten über einen zeitlich stabilen Antrieb verfügen, eine Urlaubsreise unternehmen zu wollen. Aus der Erkenntnis, dass Handlungsantrieb und Handlungsrealisierung im touristischen Kontext eng aufeinander aufbauen, werden die gewonnenen Erkenntnisse an zwei Anwendungsbeispielen (aus dem Tourismusmarketing und der Raumplanung) demonstriert. Schließlich werden Möglichkeiten aufgezeigt, wie das vorliegende psychogeographische Erklärungsmodell der Urlaubsreisemotivation zur weiteren Analyse des touristischen Antriebsverhaltens eingesetzt werden kann." (Autorenreferat)

[158-CSA] Reichborn-Kjennerud, T.; Nes, Ragnhild Bang; Roysamb, E.; Tambs, K.; Harris, J. R.:

**Subjective Well-Being: Genetic and Environmental Contributions to Stability and Change**, in: Psychological Medicine 2006, 36, 7, July, 1033-1042., 2006, ISSN: 0033-2917

**INHALT:** Background: Previous cross-sectional studies have found substantial genetic influences on individual variation in subjective well-being (SWB), & evidence for sex-specific genetic effects has been reported. However, the genetic & environmental influences on stability & change in SWB over time are largely unexplored. Method: Questionnaire data on SWB from a population-based sample of Norwegian twins born 1967 to 1979, initially surveyed in 1992 (T1) & re-surveyed in 1998 (T2), were analysed using structural equation modelling to explore the relative effects of genetic & environmental influences on phenotypic stability & change. Results: The phenotypic cross-time correlations for SWB were 0DT51 & 0DT49 for males & females respectively. The best-fitting longitudinal model specified only additive genetic & individual environmental effects with qualitative & quantitative sex-specific genetic influences. For both males & females, the additive genetic factors influencing SWB were largely stable, although some time-specific genetic contributions were indicated. Cross-time correlations for genetic effects were 0DT85 & 0DT78 for males & females respectively. The individual environmental influences were primarily time-specific. Additive genetic effects explained approximately 80% of the phenotypic cross-time correlation. For females, the magnitude of the additive genetic effects decreased significantly from T1 to T2, whereas for males, the estimates generally remained unchanged. Conclusions: For both males & females, long-term stability of SWB was mainly attributable to stable additive genetic factors, whereas susceptibility to change was mostly related to individual environmental factors. However, both stable environmental contributions & emerging genetic influences were indicated.

[159-CSA] Reid, Anne:

**Gender and Sources of Subjective Well-Being**, in: Sex Roles: A Journal of Research 2004, 51, 11-12, Dec, 617-629., 2004, ISSN: 0360-0025

**INHALT:** The literature on national differences in sources of well-being (Kwan, Bond, & Singelis, 1997) was used to generate predictions about gender differences in sources of well-being. This linkage was made possible by parallels between national & gender differences in individualism, collectivism, & selfhood (Markus & Kitayama, 1994). Respondents completed measures of self-construal, self-esteem, relationship harmony, & well-being (positive & negative affect). As anticipated, men's well-being was predicted better by self-esteem than by relationship harmony, whereas women's well-being was predicted similarly (though more moderately) by self-esteem & relation-



ship harmony. A mediated pathway from independent self-construal to well-being through self-esteem was predicted & supported. Conceptual fit of this study with previous cross-national & gender research is discussed.

[160-L] Rockenbach, Katrin; Meister, Ulrike; Schmutzer, Gabriele; Alfermann, Dorothee:

**Lebenszufriedenheit von AbsolventInnen der Medizin: eine empirische Untersuchung zum Vergleich der Lebenszufriedenheit von AbsolventInnen mit Gleichaltrigen sowie zur Aufklärung des Faktors Lebenszufriedenheit**, in: Das Gesundheitswesen : Sozialmedizin, Gesundheits-System-Forschung, Public Health, Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst, Medizinischer Dienst, Jg. 68/2006, H. 3, S. 176-184 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-Un I Zs.402 / LS; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich)

**INHALT:** "Fragestellung und Methode: MedizinerInnen sind durch ihren Beruf hohen psychischen und sozialen Belastungen ausgesetzt, was zu einer geringen Lebenszufriedenheit wie zu einem erhöhten Konsum gesundheitsgefährdender Substanzen und Burn-out-Symptomen führen kann. Ziel dieser Befragung (n=671 an sieben deutschen Universitäten) ist es aufzuklären, ob bereits MedizinabsolventInnen eine geringere Lebenszufriedenheit als Gleichaltrige aufweisen und welche Faktoren dies beeinflussen. Ergebnisse: Die Lebenszufriedenheit von MedizinabsolventInnen unterscheidet sich in dieser Studie signifikant von denen einer gleichaltrigen Stichprobe. Auffallend sind hochsignifikante und effektstarke Unterschiede im Bereich der 'Freizeit'. Bei der Gruppe der 'erwerbstätigen Absolventinnen' konnte mittels einer schrittweisen Regression gezeigt werden, dass die Variablen berufliche Verausgabungsbereitschaft, Instrumentalität/ Maskulinität, Verausgabungs-Belohnungsungleichgewicht, Expressivität/ Feminität sowie berufliche Selbstwirksamkeitserwartung 43% der Varianz aufklären. Schlussfolgerungen: Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass bereits MedizinabsolventInnen in der 'Burn-out-Spirale' stecken. Die Lebenszufriedenheit wird eher beeinträchtigt, wenn wahrgenommene Arbeitsbelastungen hoch sind und Benefits als gering empfunden werden. Das Geschehen ist multikausal verursacht, sowohl individuelle wie umweltbezogene Variablen bieten Ansatzpunkte zur Prävention." (Autorenreferat)

[161-CSA] Rojas, Mariano:

**A Conceptual-Referent Theory of Happiness: Heterogeneity and Its Consequences**, in: Social Indicators Research 2005, 74, 2, Nov, 261-294., 2005, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This paper puts forward The Conceptual Referent Theory of Happiness (CRT), which states that a person's conceptual referent for a happy life plays a role in the judgment of her life & in the appraisal of her happiness. A typology of eight conceptual referents for happiness is made on the basis of a review of philosophical essays on happiness. The theory contributes to the understanding of happiness by focusing on a cognitive factor involved in the judgment process: A person's notion of what a happy life is, of what she understands for being well. Thus, CRT complements previous research by studying what a person thinks, rather than what she feels, at the time of appraising her life. CRT also stresses the importance of heterogeneity; this is: the conceptual referent is not the same for every person; people have different conceptions of what a happy life is. Hence, the investigation studies the issue of superiority in the conceptual referent for happiness. It shows that no conceptual referent can be considered as superior in the sense of being associated to greater happiness. However, there are a few conceptual referents that are clearly inferior. The investigation also studies the influence of socioeconomic & demographic variables in the conceptual referent a person holds. It shows that the probability of embracing a particular conceptual referent for happiness is contingent on a person's socioeconomic & demographic situation. The empirical investigation is based on data from a large survey applied in Mexico.

[162-CSA] Rojas, Mariano:

**Well-being and the complexity of poverty: a subjective well-being approach.**, in: 23p Research pa. no. 2004/29, 2004, World Institute for Development Economics Research, United Nations University

**INHALT:** Studies human well-being from a subjective well-being approach. On the basis of a Mexican database the investigation shows that there is a weak relationship between subjective well-being and indicators of well-being

such as income and consumption. Therefore, subjective well-being provides additional useful information to study human well-being and, in consequence, poverty.

[163-L] Roth, Marcus; Gerber, Simone:

**Determinanten der Lebenszufriedenheit bei älteren Frauen**, in: Martina Endepohls-Ulpe, Anja Jesse (Hrsg.): *Familie und Beruf - weibliche Lebensperspektiven im Wandel*, Frankfurt am Main: P. Lang, 2006, S. 215-231, ISBN: 3-631-53883-9 (Standort: HLB Fulda(66)-2006/1955)

**INHALT:** "In der vorliegenden Untersuchung sind wir der Frage nachgegangen, welche Merkmale eine hohe Lebenszufriedenheit im Alter kennzeichnen. Dabei wurde sowohl der gesellschaftlichen Perspektive, die im Spiegel der belletristischen Literatur betrachtet wurde, wie auch der Sicht der Älteren selbst im Rahmen einer empirischen Studie Rechnung getragen." (Textauszug)

[164-CSA] Rott, Christoph; Jopp, Daniela:

**Adaptation in Very Old Age: Exploring the Role of Resources, Beliefs, and Attitudes for Centenarians' Happiness**, in: *Psychology and Aging* 2006, 21, 2, June, 266-280., 2006, ISSN: 0882-7974

**INHALT:** When individuals reach very old age, accumulating negative conditions represent a serious challenge to their capacity to adapt & are likely to reduce the quality of life. By examining happiness & its determinants in centenarians, this study investigated the proposal that psychological resilience may come to an end in extremely old age. Data from the population-based Heidelberg Centenarian Study indicated high levels of happiness. Basic resources (i.e., job training, cognition, health, social network, extraversion) explained a substantial proportion of variance in happiness, but some resource effects were mediated through self-referent beliefs (e.g., self-efficacy) & attitudes toward life (e.g., optimistic outlook). Results challenge the view that psychological resilience reaches a critical limit or that the self-regulatory adaptation system loses its efficiency in very advanced age.

[165-CSA] Sampson, Robert J.; Laub, John H.; Phelps, Erin; Furstenberg, Frank F.; Jr., Colby, Anne:

**Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency Study: The Lives of 1,000 Boston Men in the Twentieth Century**, in: *LOOKING AT LIVES: AMERICAN LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY*, 2002, Russell Sage, ISBN: 0-87154-660-4

**INHALT:** Revisits the classic study by the Gluecks conducted 1939-1948, with follow-ups into the 1960s, of matched samples of white male delinquents & nondelinquents (N = 500 each) from Boston, MA, initially drawn from correctional & public schools at ages 10-17 & followed through age 32. Here, the Gluecks's research is placed in historical context to provide a baseline for & background to their findings, helping to explain why some of their results differ from those of more contemporary analyses of juvenile delinquency & criminal careers. Impacts of the Gluecks's academic background & affiliation with Harvard U on their research orientation - particularly their attitudes regarding crime & its causation - are also deemed significant. Influential factors in the macrolevel historical context of the cohort studied by the Gluecks are identified, including the Great Depression & WWII, along with microlevel contextual factors, eg, the nature & quality of the Boston neighborhoods where they were raised, their patterns of crime & delinquency, the response of the juvenile justice system, employment opportunities, & later marriage patterns. Data from a 1995-2000 follow-up of the Gluecks's original sample are also reported.

[166-CSA] Schaufeli, W. B.; Salanova, M.; Llorens, S.; Cifre, E.; Martinez, I. M.:

**Perceived collective efficacy, subjective well-being and task performance among electronic work groups: an experimental study**, in: *Small Group Research* 2003, 34, 1, Feb, 43-73., 2003, ISSN: 1046-4964

**INHALT:** Investigates the effects of e-groups on wellbeing and performance, using a collective approach and an objective performance indicator. Also includes collective efficacy as a moderator and negative (anxiety) as well as positive (engagement) wellbeing. A laboratory study with an interval of 3 weeks was performed among 140 students

who were randomly distributed across 18 groups using a chat-internet program and 10 groups working face to face. Half the groups performed under time pressure. Results confirm the moderating role of perceived collective efficacy on wellbeing and task performance. All groups working under time pressure and low in collective efficacy show an increase in collective anxiety. Chat-internet groups under time pressure show an increase in collective engagement but only when they feel high in collective efficacy. Task performance was poorer in chat groups, working under time pressure, and with low levels of collective efficacy than in the other groups.

[167-L] Schilling, Oliver; Wahl, Hans-Werner:

**Familiäre Netzwerke und Lebenszufriedenheit alter Menschen in ländlichen und urbanen Regionen**, in: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Jg. 54/2002, H. 2, S. 304-317 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-Haa00277-b; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich)

**INHALT:** "Wir untersuchten mit Daten des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels aus dem Jahr 1996, inwieweit zum Ende der 1990er Jahre ein Stadt-Land-Gefälle in der Größe familiärer Netzwerke alter Menschen in Deutschland besteht, und ob daraus ein Vorteil des Alterns in ländlichen gegenüber urbanen Regionen hinsichtlich subjektiven Wohlbefindens resultiert. In einem Strukturgleichungsmodell wurde der Zusammenhang zwischen Aspekten des Familiennetzwerks (Größe, Enge verwandtschaftlicher Beziehungen, Nähe von Angehörigen), Einsamkeitsgefühlen, Sorgen und Lebenszufriedenheit analysiert. Unsere Befunde zeigen, dass ältere Menschen auf dem Lande in größeren familiären Netzwerken leben als in urbanen Regionen. Auf dem Lande bestehen mehr und engere Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen, und es ist vor allem dieser letztere Aspekt, der sich günstig auf das subjektive Wohlbefinden dieser älteren Personen auswirkt. Dieser Effekt tritt im Westteil Deutschlands deutlicher zutage als im Osten." (Autorenreferat)

[168-CSA] Schutze, Yvonne; Lang, Frieder R.:

**Adult Children's Supportive Behaviors and Older Parents' Subjective Well-Being - A Developmental Perspective on Intergenerational Relationships**, in: The Journal of Social Issues 2002, 58, 4, winter, 661-680., 2002, ISSN: 0022-4537

**INHALT:** Adult children's supportive behaviors were examined with respect to children's autonomy & social motivation toward parents, & with respect to longitudinal changes of parents' subjective well-being. In total, 115 adult children from 83 German families completed a questionnaire on supportive behaviors & social motivation. The children also reported what pleased or irritated their parents most. Findings suggest that filial autonomy was associated with resistance to strain. Older parents' satisfaction improved when children expressed affection or gave emotional support. However, informational support from children was associated with decreased satisfaction among parents. Findings suggest that filial autonomy may facilitate supportive behaviors that correspond to older parents' socioemotional needs.

[169-L] Schwarze, Johannes; Winkelmann, Rainer:

**What can happiness research tell us about altruism?: evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel**, (DIW Diskussionspapiere), Berlin 2005, 27 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://www.diw.de/deutsch/produkte/publikationen/diskussionspapiere/docs/papers/dp475.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Much progress has been made in recent years on developing and applying a direct measure of utility using survey questions on subjective well-being. In this paper we explore whether this new type of measurement can be fruitfully applied to the study of interdependent utility in general, and altruism between parents and children in particular. We introduce an appropriate econometric methodology and, using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel for the years 2000-2002, find that the parents' self-reported happiness depends positively, albeit not very strongly, on the happiness of adult children who moved out." (author's abstract)

[170-CSA] Simoni, Alessandro; Whitecross, Richard W.:

**Gross National Happiness and the Heavenly Stream of Justice: Modernization and Dispute Resolution in the Kingdom of Bhutan.**, in: *The American Journal of Comparative Law* 55 no 1 165-196, 2007, ISSN: 0002-919X

**INHALT:** The authors, reflecting on the paradigm of globalization, provide a case study that focuses on the modernization of the Bhutanese legal system. Historically isolated and never colonized, the landlocked kingdom of Bhutan has embarked on a major program of legal reforms. This has necessitated a reliance on foreign legal advisers and the reception of common law. This reception of common law is examined in the context of dispute resolution and the emergence of the contemporary Bhutanese legal system. In particular, the authors highlight the concept of 'Gross National Happiness' promoted by the current king. Emphasizing economic self-reliance, the goals of Gross National Happiness have recently been linked to ideas of 'good governance' and the wider language of international development programs. This article argues that while this bold political initiative seeks to retain its specificity in the on-going process of legal change, in reality it fails to provide a real legal strategy of counter-hegemony against westernization.

[171-CSA] Sjoegren-Roenkae, T.; Ojanen, M.T.; Leskinen, E.K.; Mustalampi, S.T.; Maelkiae, E.A.:

**Physical and psychosocial prerequisites of functioning in relation to work ability and general subjective well-being among office workers**, in: *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health* Volume 28 Issue 3 Pages 184-190, 2002, ISSN: 0355-3140

**INHALT:** The purpose of the study was to investigate the physical and psychological prerequisites of functioning, as well as the social environment at work and personal factors, in relation to work ability and general subjective well-being in a group of office workers. The study was a descriptive cross-sectional investigation, using path analysis, of office workers. The subjects comprised 88 volunteers, 24 men and 64 women, from the same workplace [mean age 45.7 (SD 8.6) years]. The independent variables were measured using psychosocial and physical questionnaires and physical measurements. The first dependent variable, work ability, was measured by a work ability index. The second dependent variable, general subjective well-being, was assessed by life satisfaction and meaning of life. The variables were structured according to a modified version of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health. Forward flexion of the spine, intensity of musculoskeletal symptoms, self-confidence, and mental stress at work explained 58% of work ability and had indirect effects on general subjective well-being. Self-confidence, mood, and work ability had a direct effect on general subjective well-being. The model developed explained 68% of general subjective well-being. Age played a significant role in this study population. The prerequisites of physical functioning are important in maintaining work ability, particularly among aging workers, and psychological prerequisites of functioning are of even greater importance in maintaining general subjective well-being.

[172-CSA] Smith, Nathan Grant; King, Laura A.:

**Gay and straight possible selves: goals, identity, subjective well-being, and personality development**, in: *Journal of Personality* 2004, 72, 5, Oct, 967-994., 2004, ISSN: 0022-3506

**INHALT:** This study examined the relations of the salience and elaboration of gay and straight possible selves to subjective well-being (SWB) and ego development (ED) in a sample of 107 gay men and lesbians, who wrote narrative descriptions of their straight and gay best possible selves and rated the salience of these narratives (i.e., the clarity of the mental image, how easy it was to imagine). Independent raters coded the narratives for amount of elaboration (i.e., vivid detail). The salience of the gay possible self was positively related to SWB and outness, while the salience of the straight possible self was negatively related to SWB and being out. Furthermore, the possible self variables mediated the relationship of outness to well-being.

[173-CSA] Sotgiu, Igor; Galati, Dario; Manzano, Mayra:

**The Subjective Components of Happiness and Their Attainment: A Cross-Cultural Comparison between Italy and Cuba**, in: Social Science Information/Information sur les Sciences Sociales 2006, 45, 4, Dec, 601-630., 2006, ISSN: 0539-0184

**INHALT:** This study aims to identify the subjective components of happiness & to analyze their degree of attainment in two countries, Italy & Cuba, characterized by very different cultural & socio-economic structures. Two hundred & sixty-five subjects participated in a questionnaire study: 133 from Italy & 132 from Cuba. Respondents were asked to think of happiness & to write down at least 5 components that made them feel happy. A measure of overall happiness was also obtained by asking subjects to rate to what extent they had attained each component in their life. The analysis of responses provided by the two samples yielded the identification of 21 cross-culturally shared happiness components, which referred to individual interests, relational interests & values. The most relevant components in each group were health, family, love & money. Italian & Cuban subjects differed in the frequency of citation of some happiness components (e.g. money, work, partner) & in the degree of attainment of them. Overall, Cubans perceived themselves as happier than Italians. Findings are discussed in relation to the socio-economic & cultural characteristics of the Italian & Cuban contexts.

[174-CSA] Sousa-Poza, Alfonso; Dorn, David; Fischer, Justina A V; Kirchgassner, Gebhard:

**Is It Culture or Democracy? The Impact of Democracy and Culture on Happiness**, in: Social Indicators Research 2007, 82, 3, July, 505-526., 2007, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** We analyze the relation between democracy and perceived subjective well-being while controlling for other relevant determinants such as culture measured by languages. We conduct a cross-national analysis covering 28 countries using data from the 1998 International Social Survey Programme. Contrasting existing empirical evidence, we observe a significant positive relationship between democracy and happiness even when controlling for income and culture measured by language and religion. The effect of democracy on happiness is stronger in countries with an established democratic tradition.

[175-CSA] Sparks, Steven Anthony:

**Subjective Well-Being and Job Satisfaction in Nurses**, in: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences 2004, 64, 8, Feb, 3088-A., 2004, ISSN: 0419-4209

**INHALT:** There currently exists a serious shortage of nurses in hospitals in the United States (Clark & Clark, 2002). Consequently, there has been substantial interest in the recruitment and retention of nurses. It is therefore surprising that there are no published studies exploring job satisfaction and subjective well-being in this population. For the present study, 152 nurses from four acute-care hospitals completed measures of job satisfaction, subjective well-being, and social desirability. The Dimensions of Satisfaction Scale (DOSS ), which measures job satisfaction and its components, was designed for this study and demonstrated acceptable levels of reliability and validity. Results indicated that the most important aspect to the job satisfaction of nurses surveyed is pay, followed by staffing, benefits, and scheduling. When entering the field, they reported valuing pay most, followed by personal fulfillment, respect, and training opportunities. A majority of the sample (59%) indicated being moderately or very satisfied with their job, but this is well below the national average (National Opinion Research Center, 2000). On the other hand, 64% of nurses surveyed intend to stay in the field for at least 10 years. Nurses surveyed showed significantly higher subjective well-being than the general population (Myers & Diener, 1996); however, the correlation between job satisfaction and subjective well-being was significantly lower than that of the general population (Tait, Padgett, & Baldwin, 1989). Citing money as vital to job satisfaction did not predict subjective well-being, but predicted lower levels of job satisfaction. The discussion includes retention and recruitment issues, limitations, and implications for future research.

[176-CSA] Stanca, Luca; Bruni, Luigino:

**Income Aspirations, Television and Happiness: Evidence from the World Values Survey**, in: KYKLOS 2006, 59, 2, May, 209-225., 2006, ISSN: 0023-5962

**INHALT:** This paper investigates the role of television in producing higher material aspirations, by enhancing both adaptation and positional effects. Using a large sample of individuals from the World Values Survey, we find that the effect of income on both life and financial satisfaction is significantly smaller for heavy television viewers than for occasional viewers. This finding is robust to a number of specification checks and alternative interpretations. The results suggest an additional explanation for the income-happiness paradox: the pervasive and increasing role of television viewing in contemporary society, by raising material aspirations, contributes to offset the effect of higher income on individual happiness.

[177-CSA] Stathi, A.; Fox, K.R.; McKenna, J.:

**Physical Activity and Dimensions of Subjective Well-Being in Older Adults**, in: Journal of Aging and Physical Activity Volume 10 Issue 1 Pages 76-92, 2002, ISSN: 1063-8652

**INHALT:** Using a qualitative approach, the dimensions of subjective well-being of active older adults were outlined and ways identified through which they might be influenced by participation in physical activities. One-to-one and group interviews were used to collect the data. Using cross-case analysis, 17 main themes were identified. The following main dimensions emerged: developmental, material, physical, mental, and social well-being. The findings indicated that physical activity influences all dimensions of the subjective well-being of older adults, with the exception of material well-being. Physical activity appears to contribute to the mental health of older adults through maintenance of a busy and active life, mental alertness, positive attitude toward life and avoidance of stress, negative function, and isolation. The complexity of subjective well-being and the multiple roles of physical activity stress the need to extend qualitative research to sedentary older adults and the institutionalized elderly to explore the relationship between well-being and physical activity in later life.

[178-CSA] Steca, Patrizia; Caprara, Gian Vittorio:

**Affective and Social Self-Regulatory Efficacy Beliefs as Determinants of Positive Thinking and Happiness**, in: European Psychologist 2005, 10, 4, 275-286., 2005, ISSN: 1016-9040

**INHALT:** In line with prior work, the present study aimed at examining a conceptual model positing that affective & social self-regulatory efficacy beliefs influence one's cognitive & affective components of subjective well-being, namely, positive thinking & happiness. Positive thinking corresponds to the latent dimension underlying life satisfaction, self-esteem, & optimism. Happiness, instead, corresponds to the difference between positive & negative affect, as they are experienced in a variety of daily life situations. The study was conducted on 683 Italian adults belonging to six different age groups. The findings of the study corroborated the paths of relations linking the examined variables.

[179-CSA] Steele, Brent J.; Rice, Tom W.:

**Subjective well-being and culture across time and space**, in: Journal of Cross Cultural Psychology 2004, 35, 6, Nov, 633-647., 2004, ISSN: 0022-0221

**INHALT:** The authors compare the subjective well-being of citizens in 20 nations with the subjective well-being of Americans who claim to have ancestors from those nations. The results show that the rank order of the well-being scores for the citizens of the 20 nations is similar to the rank order of the well-being scores for the Americans with ancestors from those nations. This finding suggests that the aspects of culture that influence subjective well-being have been passed from people who lived centuries ago to their contemporary descendants at home and in America. Additional analysis suggests that religion may be an important agent in the transmission process.

[180-CSA] Stephan, Y.; Bilard, J.; Ninot, G.; Delignieres, D.:

**Repercussions of Transition Out of Elite Sport on Subjective Well-Being: A One-Year Study**, in: Journal of Applied Sport Psychology Volume 15 Issue 4 Pages 354-371, 2003, ISSN: 1041-3200

**INHALT:** This study examined the dynamics of subjective well-being during transition out of elite sport. French athletes ( $n = 16$ ) retiring from sport following the Sydney Olympic Games were compared to active athletes ( $n = 16$ ) four times during the first year post-career termination using the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg & Williams, 1988). Qualitative data from semi-structured interviews provided a complement to the quantitative data. Four phases were quantitatively identified in the evolution of subjective well-being, from an initial decrease, followed by an increase, a stabilization, and a final increase. Qualitative data demonstrated that the transitional athletes' feelings and attitudes during the transition ranged from initial difficulties facing the substantial changes in all life areas to reconstruction of and adjustment to a new life style and a new socio-professional situation. The importance for athletes to develop transferable skills during the sport career is underlined, as well as the potential for optimizing the timing and type of intervention/assistance offered during the specific phases of the transition and adjustment process following retirement from sport.

[181-CSA] Stevens, Nan L.; Westerhof, Gerben J.; Thissen, Toine; Dittmann-Kohli, Freya:

**What Is the Problem? A Taxonomy of Life Problems and Their Relation to Subjective Well-Being in Middle and Late Adulthood**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 79, 1, Oct, 97-115., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** Research on subjective well-being has focused mainly on positive values and goals. This article studies the structure and content of life problems from a theory of personal meaning as well as the relation of these problems to subjective well-being. Data from the German Aging Survey, a representative sample of German citizens (40-85 year;  $n = 2844$ ) were used. A content analysis of life problems was carried out as expressed on a sentence completion instrument which elicits descriptions of self and life. Although outweighed by positive sentence completions, a substantial part of the sentence completions had a negative tone. Problems in life could be reliably coded as cognitive, motivational, or affective problems on specific and global levels. They were found in a large number of life domains, such as self, health, social relations, and society at large. Specific and global problems in each of the three components showed independent and differentiated contributions to subjective well-being. These findings stress the relevance of studying life problems.

[182-CSA] Stilwell, W. E.; Kimweli, D. M. S.:

**Community subjective well-being, personality traits and quality of life therapy**, in: Social Indicators Research 2002, 60, 1-3, Dec, 193-225., 2002, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** This study examined factors that are instrumental in improving individuals' as well as communities' subjective wellbeing (SWB) and Quality of Life (QOL). Findings indicate that congruency with one's community values and expectations, belongingness, thriving personality, psychoallostasis and positive relationships or closeness to people in one's community, and the perception of the future both for the individual and for the community as bright, are important indicators of QOL and increased SWB. Also, family or spousal ratings of personality characteristics as desirable affected SWB only if the ratings corresponded to the individuals' ratings. Path analysis indicates that the high levels of happiness experienced by people living in Individualistic-sub-collectivistic cultures such as Appalachia are strongly linked to communal homeostasis and psychoallostasis lifestyles prevalent in these communities.

[183-CSA] Stutzer, Alois; Frey, Bruno S.:

**Happiness Research: State and Prospects**, in: Review of Social Economy 2005, 63, 2, June, 207-228., 2005, ISSN: 0034-6764

**INHALT:** This paper intends to provide an evaluation of where the economic research on happiness stands & in which interesting directions it might develop. First, the current state of the research on happiness in economics is briefly

discussed. We emphasize the potential of happiness research in testing competing theories of individual behavior. Second, the crucial issue of causality is taken up illustrating it for a particular case, namely whether marriage makes people happy or whether happy people get married. Third, happiness research is taken up as a new approach to measuring utility in the context of cost-benefit analysis.

[184-L] Stutzer, Alois; Frey, Bruno S.:

**Reported subjective well-being: a challenge for economic theory and economic policy**, in: Schmollers Jahrbuch : Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Jg. 124/2004, H. 2, S. 191-231 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-FHM Haa108; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich)

**INHALT:** "Das Interesse in der Ökonomie an der Glücksforschung hat über die letzten Jahre hinweg ständig zugenommen. Die Arbeit soll einen Eindruck dieser neuen und herausfordernden Entwicklung vermitteln. Es wird argumentiert, dass das geäußerte subjektive Wohlbefinden eine befriedigende empirische Näherungsgröße für den individuellen Nutzen ist. Mit Umfragedaten des deutschen Haushaltspanels SOEP wird untersucht (i) welche Rolle Ansprüchen in der Beziehung zwischen Einkommen und Glück spielen und (ii) wie sich Arbeitslosigkeit auf die Lebenszufriedenheit auswirkt. Abschließend werden einige Konsequenzen für die Wirtschaftspolitik und die ökonomische Theorie diskutiert." (Autorenreferat)

[185-L] Stutzer, Alois; Frey, Bruno S.:

**What happiness research can tell us about self-control problems and utility misprediction**, (Working Paper Series / University of Zurich, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, No. 267), Zürich 2006, 27 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://ftp.iza.org/dp1952.pdf> ; <http://www.iew.unizh.ch/wp/iewwp267.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "Neoclassical economic theory rules out systematic errors in consumption choice. According to the basic view, individuals know what they choose. They are able to predict how much utility an activity or a good produces for them now and in the future and they can maximize their utility. This implies that behavior reveals consistent preferences. This approach makes it impossible to detect and understand sub-optimal consumption decisions, due to problems of self-control and the misprediction of utility. We propose the economics of happiness as a methodological approach to study these phenomena. Based on proxy measures for experienced utility, it is, in principle, possible to directly address whether some observed behavior is sub-optimal and is therefore reducing a person's well-being. We discuss recent evidence on smoking and eating habits, TV viewing and commuting choice." (author's abstract)

[186-CSA] Sun, Zhigang; Sheldon, Kennon M.; Elliot, Andrew J.; Ryan, Richard M.; Chirkov, Valery; Kim, Youngmee; Wu, Cindy; Demir, Meliksah:

**Self-concordance and subjective well-being in four cultures**, in: Journal of Cross Cultural Psychology 2004, 35, 2, Feb, 209-223., 2004, ISSN: 0022-0221

**INHALT:** Sheldon and colleagues have recently focused research attention on the concept of self-concordance, in which people feel that they pursue their goals because the goals fit with their underlying interests and values rather than because others say they should pursue them. Self-concordant individuals typically evidence higher subjective well-being (SWB). But is this also true in non-Western cultures, which emphasize people's duty to conform to societal expectations and group-centered norms? To address this question, this study assessed goal self-concordance and SWB in four different cultures. U.S., Chinese, and South Korean samples evidenced equal levels of self-concordance, whereas a Taiwanese sample evidenced somewhat less self-concordance. More importantly, self-concordance predicted SWB within every culture. It appears that 'owning one's actions' - that is, feeling that one's goals are consistent with the self - may be important for most if not all humans.



[187-CSA] Szabo, Laura:

**Happiness Is Relative - The Handicapped and Subjective Life Qualities**, in: Szociologiai Szemle 2003, 3, 86-105., 2003, ISSN: 1216-2051

**INHALT:** Drawing on the results of a 2003 study of the disabled in the European Union, the value of conducting qualitative surveys of the disabled is discussed. An earlier analysis, by the WHO in 1997, acknowledges the importance of the social dimension in making policy decisions regarding the disabled. The main subjective aspects that inform quality of life among the disabled include overall quality, goals & values, individual temperament & character, capacity for compliance, competence & personal standards, & social exchange. There are also economic, individual, & social dimensions to take into account. The current literature also is reviewed, including the disability paradox, subjective well-being, social indicators of well-being, the conceptual framework of the European system of social indicators, the relationship of the disabled to their social environment, & their 'dehandicapping.'

[188-CSA] Taylor, Miles; Shapiro, Adam:

**Effects of a Community-Based Early Intervention Program on the Subjective Well-Being, Institutionalization, and Mortality of Low-Income Elders**, in: Gerontologist 2002, 42, 3, June, 334-341., 2002, ISSN: 0016-9013

**INHALT:** This study examined the effects of an early interventive social service program on the subjective well-being, permanent institutionalization, & mortality risk of low-income community-dwelling elders. From a waiting list for community-based services, 105 'moderately at-risk' community-dwelling elders were recruited. Forty of these persons were randomly assigned to receive the intervention, & the remainder did not receive the intervention. Participants were interviewed every 3 months for 18 months. Primary outcome measures were depression, satisfaction with social relationships, environmental mastery, life satisfaction, permanent institutionalization, & mortality. No significant differences in sociodemographic or health characteristics were found between the intervention & control groups at baseline. Those elders who received the intervention had significantly higher subjective well-being & were less likely to be institutionalized or die than those in the comparison group across the 18-month period. The results make a strong case for the importance of community-based programs to the well-being of elders. Practitioners & policymakers should continue the search for community-based programs that are cost-effective & improve the quality of life for elders.

[189-L] Trautwein, Ulrich:

**Die temporalen Facetten der Lebenszufriedenheit: eine deutsche Adaptation der Skala von Pavot, Diener und Suh (1998)**, in: Diagnostica : Zeitschrift für Psychologische Diagnostik und Differentielle Psychologie, Jg. 50/2004, H. 4, S. 182-192

**INHALT:** "Der 'Fragebogen zur temporalen Lebenszufriedenheit' (FTL), eine deutsche Adaptation der 'Temporal Satisfaction with Life Scale' von Pavot, Diener und Suh, wird vorgestellt. Der adaptierte Fragebogen misst mit jeweils vier analog formulierten Items eine globale, kognitive Bewertung der retrospektiven, aktuellen und prospektiven Lebenszufriedenheit. In vier Teilstudien mit insgesamt 3641 Probanden wurden die Reliabilität (interne Konsistenz, Reteststabilität) und die Validität (faktorielle, konvergente und diskriminante Validität) des FTL untersucht. Die Befunde weisen hinsichtlich der Gütekriterien auf eine hohe Qualität des Instruments hin. Es wird als ökonomisches, international anschlussfähiges Instrument zur Erfassung der globalen Lebenszufriedenheit unter anderem in längsschnittlich angelegten Large-Scale-Studien beschrieben. Die Items des Fragebogens und ihre statistischen Kennwerte sind im Anhang wiedergegeben." (Autorenreferat, ZPID)

[190-L] Trzcinski, Eileen; Holst, Elke:

**Hohe Lebenszufriedenheit teilzeitbeschäftigter Mütter**, in: Wochenbericht / DIW Berlin : Wirtschaft, Politik, Wissenschaft, Jg. 70/2003, Nr. 35, S. 539-545 (Standort: USB Köln(38)-FHM Haa 00474; Kopie über den Literaturdienst erhältlich; URL: <http://www.diw.de/deutsch/produkte/publikationen/wochenberichte/docs/03-35-1.html> )

**INHALT:** In dem Beitrag wird die Lebenszufriedenheit von Müttern in Deutschland vor und nach der Geburt eines Kindes untersucht. Ziel ist es, subjektive Belastungen im Zusammenhang mit der Geburt eines Kindes - auch in Abhängigkeit vom Erwerbsstatus - zu ermitteln. Datengrundlage ist das Sozio-oekonomische Panel. Im Mittelpunkt stehen Mütter mit deutscher Nationalität, die im Zeitraum 1992 bis 1998 ein Kind geboren haben. Analysiert wird ihre Lebenszufriedenheit ein Jahr vor und drei bzw. fünf Jahre nach einer Geburt. Es wird festgestellt, dass die Lebenszufriedenheit von Müttern in den Jahren nach der Geburt eines Kindes dann besonders hoch ist, wenn sie einer Teilzeitbeschäftigung nachgehen. Die Geburt des ersten Kindes geht fast immer mit einem Anstieg der Lebenszufriedenheit der Mütter einher. Doch dieser Effekt hält meist nicht lange an. Bereits ein Jahr später ist die Lebenszufriedenheit der Mütter wieder gesunken. Teilzeiterwerbstätige Mütter sind dabei am zufriedensten - auch im Vergleich mit nichterwerbstätigen Müttern. Vollzeiterwerbstätige Mütter sind dagegen am wenigsten mit ihrem Leben zufrieden. Bei einer weiteren Geburt ist die Lebenszufriedenheit im Allgemeinen geringer, ganz besonders im Falle von vollzeitbeschäftigten Müttern. In Ostdeutschland sind die Mütter mit ihrem Leben erheblich weniger zufrieden als in Westdeutschland. "Es wird deutlich, dass Deutschland noch nicht auf eine gleiche Teilhabe von Müttern und Vätern in Beruf und Familie eingestellt ist. Eine moderne Familienpolitik, die erfolgreich sein will, sollte im Rahmen einer Gleichstellungspolitik erfolgen." (IAB2)

[191-CSA] Turban, Daniel; Sheldon, Kennon M.; Kasser, Tim; Houser-Marko, Linda; Jones, Taisha:

**Doing one's duty: chronological age, felt autonomy, and subjective well-being**, in: *European Journal of Personality* 2005, 19, 2, Mar, 97-115., 2005, ISSN: 0890-2070

**INHALT:** Existential, psychosocial, and organismic theories propose that human beings tend towards greater autonomy over the lifespan, and that greater autonomy is associated with greater happiness. We tested these two ideas in the under-studied domain of social duties by examining the associations between chronological age, felt autonomy while engaging in various social duties, and subjective well-being (SWB). Study 1 found that older Americans felt more autonomous while voting, tipping, and paying taxes, Study 2 showed that American parents felt more autonomous in their work and citizenship roles compared with their own children, and Study 3 found that older Singaporeans felt more autonomous while obeying authorities, helping distant relatives, and staying politically informed. In all three studies, felt autonomy was also associated with higher SWB. It appears that older persons better internalize their social duties, to their own and societies' benefit.

[192-CSA] Ubel, Peter A.; Lacey, Heather P.; Smith, Dylan M.:

**Hope I Die before I Get Old: Mispredicting Happiness across the Adult Lifespan**, in: *Journal of Happiness Studies* 2006, 7, 2, 167-182., 2006, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** The tendency to overestimate the influence of circumstances on well-being has been demonstrated for a range of life events, but the perceived impact of aging on well-being has been largely overlooked. People seem to dread growing old, despite evidence that well-being improves with age. We compared the self-reported happiness of younger adults (mean age = 31) & older adults (mean age = 68) with their estimates of happiness at different ages. Self-reports confirmed increasing happiness with age, yet both younger & older participants believed that happiness declines. Both groups estimated declining happiness for the average person, but only older adults estimated this decline for themselves.

[193-CSA] Uppal, Sharanjit:

**Impact of the Timing, Type and Severity of Disability on the Subjective Well-Being of Individuals with Disabilities**, in: *Social Science & Medicine* 2006, 63, 2, July, 525-539., 2006, ISSN: 0277-9536

**INHALT:** Despite the existence of a large volume of literature on subjective well-being (SWB) of the general population, very few studies have focused on individuals with disabilities. The present study uses data on 24,036 Canadians with disabilities to investigate factors affecting their SWB. It found that SWB, measured here by level of happiness, decreases with severity of disability but is independent of the type of physical disability. Those born with a disability are likely to be happier as compared to those disabled later on in life. Per capita family income has no ef-

fect on happiness. However, unemployment decreases happiness. Happiness is found to be U shaped in age, bottoming out around 40 years of age. Some of these results vary when the sample is split according to the timing, type or severity of disability.

[194-CSA] Van Den Brink, Henriette Maassen; Cornelisse-Vermaat, Judith R.; Antonides, Gerrit; Van Ophem, Johan A.C.:

**Body Mass Index, Perceived Health, and Happiness: Their Determinants and Structural Relationships**, in: Social Indicators Research 2006, 79, 1, Oct, 143-158., 2006, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The structural relationships between body mass index, perceived health and happiness have been studied in a survey of 700 native Dutch citizens. We found an indirect effect of body mass index on happiness, via perceived health. Age had an inverted U-shaped relationship with body mass index, and both education and smoking had a negative effect on body mass index. Being married, doing paid work, owning a house, and doing sports had positive effects on perceived health, suggesting that living a regular life may lead to a better perceived health. Being married positively affected happiness. The other socio-demographic variables either had no effects on happiness or indirect effects via body mass index and perceived health.

[195-CSA] Veenhoven, Ruut; Hagerty, Michael R.:

**Wealth and happiness revisited - growing national income iigo with greater happiness**, in: Social Indicators Research 2003, 64, 1, Oct, 1-27., 2003, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** 'Will raising the incomes of all increase the happiness of all?' Intuition says 'yes' but theories of relative utility caution that the answer may be 'no'. The theory of relative utility holds that people's happiness depends on income relative to others (social comparisons), or on income relative to their own past income (adaptive expectations) - so that raising the incomes of all may not increase average long-term happiness. In contrast, the theory of absolute utility predicts that additional income allows each person to fill additional needs, thus increasing average long-term happiness. Previous tests among these theories have been plagued by low statistical power, which has been incorrectly interpreted as evidence against absolute utility models. The current study improves statistical power by including longer time series, by adding nine nations with low GDP/capita and (in some analyses) by pooling countries into income tiers. We also apply a dynamic model by Van Praag and Kapteyn (1973), which can estimate separate effects for social comparisons, adaptive expectations, and absolute utility theories. The results show no effect for social comparison across countries, but show support for iadaptation to new income over a two-year period. Most importantly, increasing national income iigo with increasing national happiness, but the short-term effect on happiness is larger than the long-term effect for a given rise in income.

[196-CSA] Veenhoven, Ruut; Kalmijn, Wim:

**Measuring Inequality of Happiness in Nations: In Search for Proper Statistics**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2005, 6, 4, 357-396., 2005, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** Comparative research on happiness typically focuses on the level of happiness in nations, which is measured using the mean. There have also been attempts to compare inequality of happiness in nations & this is measured using the standard deviation. There is doubt about the appropriateness of that latter statistic & some prefer to use the statistics currently used to compare income inequality in nations, in particular the Gini coefficient. In this paper, we review the descriptive statistics that can be used to quantify inequality of happiness in nations. This review involves five steps: (1) we consider how happiness nations is assessed, (2) next we list the statistics of dispersion & considered their underlying assumptions; (3) we construct hypothetical distributions that cover our notion of inequality; (4) we define criteria of performance & (5) we check how well the step-2 statistics meet the step-4 demands when applied to the step-3 hypothetical distributions. We then applied the best performing statistics to real distributions of happiness in nations. Of the nine statistics considered, five failed this empirical test. One of the failed statistics is the Gini coefficient. Its malfunction was foreseen on theoretical grounds: the Gini coefficient assumes a ratio level of measurement, while happiness measures can at best be treated at the interval level. The Gini

coefficient has been designed for application to 'capacity' variables such as income rather than to 'intensity' variables such as happiness. Four statistics proved to be satisfactory; these were (1) the standard deviation, (2) the mean absolute difference, (3) the mean pair difference & (4) the interquartile range. Since all four, statistics performed about equally well, there is no reason to discontinue the use of the standard deviation when quantifying inequality of happiness in nations.

[197-L] Veenhoven, Ruut:

**Die Rückkehr der Ungleichheit in die moderne Gesellschaft?: die Verteilung der Lebenszufriedenheit in den EU-Ländern von 1973 bis 1996**, in: Wolfgang Glatzer, Roland Habich, Karl Ulrich Mayer (Hrsg.): Sozialer Wandel und gesellschaftliche Dauerbeobachtung, Opladen: Leske u. Budrich, 2002, S. 273-293, ISBN: 3-8100-3368-5

**INHALT:** Allgemein wird davon ausgegangen, dass die soziale Ungleichheit in Europa in den letzten Jahrhunderten kontinuierlich abgenommen hat. Neuere Ansätze in den Sozialwissenschaften stellen jedoch den Trend zur fortschreitenden Egalisierung infrage. Seit den 80er Jahren gibt es auch in der Politik eine wachsende Sorge über "moderne" oder "neue" soziale Ungleichheiten. Sie findet in Begriffen wie "neue Armut", "soziale Ausgrenzung", "Polarisierung" und "Zweiteilung der Gesellschaft" ihren Ausdruck. Es wird das Entstehen einer "Zwei-Drittel-Gesellschaft" konstatiert, in der eine große Minderheit mehr oder weniger marginalisiert wird. Der vorliegende Beitrag versucht, die These von einer zunehmenden sozialen Ungleichheit empirisch zu prüfen, indem die Verteilung der Lebenszufriedenheit als Indikator für soziale Ungleichheit in den EU-Ländern an Hand von Daten des Eurobarometers verglichen wird. Die Interpretation der Daten ist schwierig; es gibt jedoch signifikante Anzeichen hinsichtlich größer werdender Defizite bei den Lebenslagen und -chancen. (ICA)

[198-CSA] Vitterso, Joar:

**Subjective Well-Being versus Self-Actualization: Using the Flow-Simplex to Promote a Conceptual Clarification of Subjective Quality of Life**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 65, 3, Feb, 299-331., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The purpose of the present study was to articulate an important difference between subjective well-being (SWB) & self-actualization. Although self-actualization reflects a substantial aspect of human existence, the article argues that the concept is not accounted for by ordinary assessment of SWB. In this paper, openness to experience (OE) is taken as an indicator of self-actualization, & overall satisfaction with life, frequency of positive affect, & frequency of negative affect were used as indicators of SWB. Two methods were offered to investigate the assumed independence of SWB & OE, both of which comprised questionnaire data from 264 students attending the Norwegian folk high school system (mean age 19 years, 63% females). First, a structural equation model revealed only a small & nonsignificant association between SWB & OE. Second, by means of a flow-simplex it was shown that SWB & OE relate to different dimensions of experience. SWB was associated with pleasantness, while OE correlated with interestingness & challenge. It was concluded that traditional measurements of SWB are insensitive to important aspects of human lives, & that the concept misses important aspects of psychological well-being.

[199-CSA] Vitterso, Joar:

**Subjective well-being VERSUS self-actualization: using the flow-simplex to promote a conceptual clarification of subjective quality of life**, in: Social Indicators Research 2004, 65, 3, Feb, 299-331., 2004, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The purpose of the present study was to articulate an important difference between subjective well-being (SWB) and self-actualization. Although self-actualization reflects a substantial aspect of human existence, the article argues that the concept is not accounted for by ordinary assessment of SWB. In this paper, openness to experience (OE) is taken as an indicator of self-actualization, and overall satisfaction with life, frequency of positive affect and frequency of negative affect were utilized as indicators of SWB. Two methods were offered to investigate the assumed independence of SWB and OE, both of which comprised questionnaire data from 264 students attending the Norwegian folk high school system (mean age 19 years, 63% females). First, a structural equation model revealed only a small and nonsignificant association between SWB and OE. Second, by means of a flow-simplex it was shown that SWB and OE relate to different dimensions of experience. SWB was associated with pleasantness,

while OE correlated with interestingness and challenge. It was concluded that traditional measurements of SWB are insensitive to important aspects of human lives, and that the concept misses important aspects of psychological well-being.

[200-CSA] Wang, Lei; Zheng, Xue; Sang, David:

**Acculturation and Subjective Well-Being of Chinese Students in Australia**, in: Journal of Happiness Studies 2004, 5, 1, 57-72., 2004, ISSN: 1389-4978

**INHALT:** This study examined the relationships of two dimensions (host & co-national identification [HNI & CNI]) & four modes (integration, separation, assimilation, & marginalization) of acculturation to subjective well-being (SWB) of Chinese students in Australia. Chinese overseas students (N = 157) completed a questionnaire including the acculturation index & the assessment of SWB. Analyses revealed that (1) both strong HNI & CNI predicted enhanced SWB; (2) acculturation styles were also related to SWB & Chinese students who were integrated had significantly stronger SWB than their peers who were assimilated, separated, or marginalized; & (3) there was no significant correlation between negative emotions & HNI or CNI.

[201-CSA] Wang, Mei-mei; He, Zheng-bin:

**Various Views towards Happiness from People of Different Income Groups**, in: Haerbin Gongye Daxue Xuebao (Shehui Kexue Ban)/Journal of the Harbin Institute of Technology (Social Sciences Edition) 2005, 7, 2, Mar, 19-23., 2005, ISSN: 1009-1971

**INHALT:** The view & understanding of happiness might be affected by many factors, such as the environment & life stage of people. They may also vary from people of different income-groups. In order to increase the happiness feeling for all in general, it is necessary to promote the development of economy & to increase the income of all people, so as to meet the need of people from all income-levels.

[202-CSA] Weaver, Charles N.:

**Happiness of Mexican Americans**, in: Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences 2003, 25, 3, Aug, 275-294., 2003, ISSN: 0739-9863

**INHALT:** Despite arguments on both sides, no one knows how happiness compares between Mexican Americans & non-Hispanic Whites. This was investigated using responses of 328 female & 276 male Mexican Americans & 7,226 female & 5,870 male non-Hispanic Whites to items about happiness, satisfaction in eight domains of life, & demographics included on 11 surveys from 1985 through 2000 representative of the U.S. population. There were virtually no differences in the happiness of Mexican American men & non-Hispanic White men, but Mexican American women were not as happy as non-Hispanic White women when both were 18 to 30, were married, were economically well-off, held white-collar jobs, & were born in this country. Demographic variables & satisfaction in eight domains of life were largely unrelated to the happiness of Mexican Americans of both sexes, suggesting almost all information about happiness from studies of non-Hispanic Whites does not apply to them.

[203-L] Weisheit, Wibke:

**Subjektives Wohlbefinden, Persönlichkeitstrait und Lebensziele in der Familie: eine Studie über drei Generationen in drei Ländern**, Bern 2004, X, 390 S. (Graue Literatur;

URL: [http://www.stub.unibe.ch/download/eldiss/04weisheit\\_w.pdf](http://www.stub.unibe.ch/download/eldiss/04weisheit_w.pdf) )

**INHALT:** "Alltagspsychologisch wird von vielfältigen Ähnlichkeiten zwischen Familiengenerationen ausgegangen. Familienähnlichkeit im Bereich der Persönlichkeit ist jedoch ein von der Psychologie noch wenig erforschtes Thema. Die aktuelle Untersuchung liefert einen Beitrag zur Beschreibung der Ähnlichkeiten zwischen Großeltern, Eltern und Kindern, die einerseits Menschen unterschiedlichen Alters und Geschlechts repräsentieren sowie in verschiedenen historischen Perioden aufgewachsen sind, andererseits ein gemeinsames System der Familie bilden.

Ausgehend von verschiedenen Konzeptualisierungen des Begriffs der Ähnlichkeit wird die Frage nach Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschieden zwischen den Familiengenerationen aufgeworfen. Die zugrundeliegende Stichprobe besteht aus Großeltern, Eltern und Kindern im Alter zwischen 16 und 25 Jahren. Von den über 500 befragten Familien stammen 105 aus den USA, 262 aus Deutschland und 137 aus der Schweiz. Fokussiert werden die Persönlichkeitsbereiche des Subjektiven Wohlbefindens, der Persönlichkeitstraits und der Lebensziele. Zur Auswertung der Daten werden Varianzanalysen, Korrelations- und Regressionsanalysen sowie Strukturgleichungsmodelle herangezogen. Großeltern, Eltern und Kinder unterscheiden sich als Gruppen in der absoluten Ausprägung der drei Persönlichkeitsbereiche in der vorliegenden Untersuchung nur geringfügig. Intrafamiliale Ähnlichkeiten werden im Sinne von intergenerationalen Zusammenhängen identifiziert, vorwiegend in der Eltern-Kind-Dyade. Diese Zusammenhänge fallen im Vergleich der Persönlichkeitsbereiche sowie im Vergleich der Länder unterschiedlich stark aus. Darüber hinaus bestehen Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Generationen in der Beziehung zwischen Persönlichkeitstraits sowie Zielen und Zufriedenheit. Neben den häufig untersuchten Persönlichkeitstraits der Emotionalen Stabilität und der Extraversion tragen auch die Gewissenhaftigkeit sowie die Wichtigkeit von Zielen und die Wahrgenommene Kontrolle über deren Erreichung zur Erklärung interindividueller Unterschiede im Wohlbefinden bei. Diese Beziehungen sind in der Generation der Großeltern am stärksten und in derjenigen der Kinder am schwächsten ausgeprägt. Generelle Muster sowie Abweichungen im Sinne differenzieller Effekte werden vor dem Hintergrund der Entwicklungspsychologie der Lebensspanne und der Persönlichkeitspsychologie unter der Berücksichtigung des Einflusses des sozialen Kontexts diskutiert." (Autorenreferat)

[204-CSA] Wiens-Tuers, Barbara; Golden, Lonnie:

**To Your Happiness? Extra Hours of Labor Supply and Worker Well-Being**, in: The Journal of Socio-Economics 2006, 35, 2, Apr, 382-397., 2006, ISSN: 1053-5357

**INHALT:** Does extra work buy happiness & well-being? Unique survey data are analyzed to consider whether measures of self-reported subjective happiness, psychological health & economic satisfaction bear a net positive or negative relationship with working extra hours. Overtime work hours generally are associated with increased work stress, fatigue & work-family interference. When overtime work is required, this appears to offset the otherwise greater happiness & mental healthiness produced by its additional income. Mandatory overtime work is associated with additional work-family interference & unhappiness for some workers but the opposite for some others. Policies most fruitful for improving individual economic & social welfare should focus on minimizing the incidences where overtime is both mandatory & harmful.

[205-L] Wilken, Michael; Speit, Sigga:

**Wohlstand und Glück**, in: Dieter Korczak (Hrsg.): Geld und andere Leidenschaften : Macht, Eitelkeit und Glück, Heidelberg: Asanger, 2006, S. 75-94, ISBN: 3-89334-456-X (Standort: UB d. Freien Univ. Berlin(188)-06/3008)

**INHALT:** Die Autoren stellen einige Ergebnisse der Glücksforschung vor, welche zeigen, dass der Zusammenhang zwischen materiellem Wohlstand und Glück nicht so eindeutig ist, wie oftmals angenommen wird. Sie berichten über internationale Vergleichsstudien, in denen der Zusammenhang zwischen dem Pro-Kopf-Einkommen der Bürger und dem durchschnittlichen subjektiven Wohlbefinden analysiert wurde. Diese Korrelation verringert sich den Ergebnissen zufolge deutlich, wenn die Armutsschwelle überwunden ist und die Basisbedürfnisse erfüllt werden, d.h. Menschen in westlichen Industriestaaten bezeichnen sich im Vergleich zu Schwellenländern mit einem niedrigen Pro-Kopf-Einkommen nicht als zufriedener, obwohl sie erheblich an materiellem Wohlstand gewonnen haben. Die Autoren verdeutlichen dies anhand der Entwicklung einzelner Länder im Zeitverlauf und skizzieren einige Erklärungsansätze zum paradoxen Phänomen "reicher, aber nicht glücklicher". Für ein glückliches und zufriedenes Leben auf konstantem und hohem Niveau sind in Übereinstimmung zahlreicher Forschungsbefunde folgende Faktoren ausschlaggebend: die Qualität der familiären Beziehungen und das soziale Netzwerk, eine sinnvolle Arbeit, Rechtssicherheit, politische Mitwirkungs- und Mitbestimmungsmöglichkeiten sowie eine praktizierte Lebensphilosophie. (ICI)

[206-L] Winkelmann, Rainer:

**Unemployment, social capital, and subjective well-being**, (Discussion Paper / Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit GmbH, No. 2346), Bonn 2006, 27 S. (Graue Literatur; URL: <http://ftp.iza.org/dp2346.pdf> )

**INHALT:** "It has been shown in past research that unemployment has a large negative impact on subjective well-being of individuals. In this paper, I explore whether and to what extent people with more social capital are sheltered from the harmful effects of unemployment. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel 1984-2004, I find that social capital is an important predictor of well-being levels, but there is no evidence that it moderates the effect of unemployment on well-being. The well-being loss, in turn, is shown to predict job search and re-employment. Possible reasons for these findings are discussed, and suggestions for future research are given." (author's abstract)

[207-CSA] Wright, Robin; John, Lindsay:

**Quality of Life and Subjective Well-Being: Historical, Conceptual and Methodological Clarification**, in: Social Work in Mental Health 2005, 4, 2, 47-65., 2005, ISSN: 1533-2985

**INHALT:** There is a propensity in the social work profession to base programmatic theories on knowledge derived from other disciplines. A term that has found wide acceptance in the profession of social work is the concept of quality of life (QOL). Over the last two decades QOL has emerged as an organizing framework for assessing health indices within the medical & mental health fields. In relation to QOL, there is a need for a comprehensive understanding of the concept in order to ascertain its congruence with, & potential shaping of, the values & ethos of the profession. The paper gives a clear & straightforward introduction to a range of work. The main objective is to examine the individual work of certain researchers & thinkers in their independent search for the methods of measuring subjective states. A review of these separate efforts will reveal an internal coherence & overlap of work that is responsible for the way QOL is presently conceptualized.

[208-L] Yan, Aiping:

**Gesundheit, Social Support und Lebenszufriedenheit im Alter: eine kulturvergleichende Studie**, Saarbrücken: Logos-Verl. 2003, 243 S., ISBN: 3-8325-0290-4 (Standort: UuStB Köln(38)-13Y1328)

**INHALT:** Gegenstand der Arbeit ist eine empirische Untersuchung über Gesundheit, Social Support und Lebenszufriedenheit älterer Menschen in den Städten der Volksrepublik China, die in den Jahren 1997 und 1998 von der Autorin selbst durchgeführt wurde. Die Befunde werden mit den Ergebnissen einer empirischen Untersuchung von Prof. Dr. Christine Schwarzer in Deutschland während der Jahre 1991 und 1992 verglichen, da die Forschungshypothesen in beiden Erhebungen gleich waren. Das Ziel der Arbeit besteht einerseits darin, eine umfassende Bestandsaufnahme über Social Support, Gesundheit und Lebenszufriedenheit älterer Menschen in China vorzunehmen, da dort die Gerontologie erst seit Ende der 1980er Jahre in verstärktem Umfang betrieben wird. Andererseits soll ein aktueller Vergleich mit der Situation in Deutschland als einem der größten westlichen Industriestaaten gezogen werden, wobei die Selbst- und Fremdeinschätzung der älteren Menschen das Spannungsfeld des interkulturellen Vergleichs bilden. Es wird zunächst die Entwicklung der Altersforschung beschrieben und eine Sichtung der unterschiedlichen theoretischen Modelle von Gesundheit vorgenommen. Anschließend wird das Konzept von Social Support beschrieben, wobei das Spannungsverhältnis zwischen erwarteter und erhaltener Unterstützung den positiven und negativen Effekten vorangestellt wird, um auf dieser Grundlage die Formen sozialer Unterstützung auf familiärer und nicht-familiärer Ebene in beiden Kulturen zu beleuchten und die Einflussfaktoren der Lebenszufriedenheit älterer Menschen näher zu bestimmen. (ICI2)

[209-CSA] Yarcheski, Thomas J.; Mahon, Noreen E.; Yarcheski, Adela:

**Happiness as related to gender and health in early adolescents**, in: Clinical Nursing Research 2005, 14, 2, May, 175-190., 2005, ISSN: 1054-7738

**INHALT:** The purposes of this study were to examine gender differences in happiness; to examine the relationship between happiness and several health variables, such as perceived health status, clinical health, and wellness, in early adolescents; and to examine further these relationships for boys and girls separately. The final sample consisted of 151 early adolescent boys and girls who were in the seventh and eighth grades of an urban middle school. Students responded to instruments measuring happiness, perceived health status, clinical health, and wellness. Results indicated there were no gender differences in happiness between boys and girls. Statistically significant positive correlations were found between happiness and the health-related variables for the entire sample, with different patterns of relationships when boys and girls were analyzed separately. The application of findings to nursing is discussed.

[210-CSA] Yoon, Dong Pil:

**Intercountry Adoption: The Importance of Ethnic Socialization and Subjective Well-Being for Korean-Born Adopted Children**, in: *Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work* 2004, 13, 2, 71-89., 2004, ISSN: 1531-3204

**INHALT:** While the past several decades have witnessed an increase in the amount of research examining the ethnic identity & mental health of intercountry adoptees, this literature is still insufficient to guide the conceptualization & development of sense of ethnic pride to improve general well-being of intercountry adoptees. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses of 241 Korean-born adolescent adoptees provide findings that a more positive parent-child relationship & a greater collective self-esteem acquired through parental support of ethnic socialization each predicts a greater subjective well-being of adopted children, suggesting that a negative sense of ethnic identity represents a vulnerability to psychosocial well-being. The implications of the study for practice & policy regarding adoptive parents raising their adoptees are discussed.

[211-CSA] Yoon, Dong Pil:

**Factors Affecting Subjective Well-Being for Rural Elderly Individuals: The Importance of Spirituality, Religiousness, and Social Support**, in: *Journal of Religion & Spirituality in Social Work* 2006, 25, 2, 59-75., 2006, ISSN: 1542-6432

**INHALT:** A cross-sectional survey design was used to examine the relationships between spirituality, religiousness, social support, and the subjective well-being in a sample of 215 elderly individuals in the rural counties of West Virginia and North Carolina. The Brief Multidimensional Measures of Religiousness/Spirituality (BMMRS) was used to measure various domains of religiousness/spirituality, including daily spiritual experiences, values/beliefs, forgiveness, private religious practice, religious/spiritual coping, and religious support. Multivariate analyses found social support was positively related to life satisfaction and spirituality/religiousness was inversely related to depression. These findings provide health/mental health care providers and social workers with information that can increase their awareness of and sensitivity to services or programs that are congruent with religious/spiritual values and belief to enhance quality of life among rural elderly individuals.

[212-CSA] Zukauskienė, Rita; Daukantaite, Daiva:

**Swedish and Lithuanian employed women's subjective well-being**, in: *International Journal of Social Welfare* 2006, 15, s1, Jul, S23-S30., 2006, ISSN: 1369-6866

**INHALT:** National differences in subjective well-being (SWB) and relationships between SWB and socio-demographic factors were investigated in samples of middle-aged employed Swedish (N = 316) and Lithuanian (N = 308) women. The results showed that the Swedish women scored significantly higher on each SWB component than their counterparts in Lithuania, except in extrinsic job satisfaction. For the Swedish sample, the largest mean differences between different socio-demographic groups were found for global life satisfaction between married/co-habiting and single women and between women who had at least one child and those without children. For the Lithuanian sample, the largest differences in all SWB components were found between women characterised by high or low education/income.



[213-CSA] Zumbo, Bruno D.; Gadermann, Anne M.:

**Investigating The Intra-Individual Variability And Trajectories Of Subjective Well-Being**, in: Social Indicators Research 2007, 81, 1, Mar, 1-33., 2007, ISSN: 0303-8300

**INHALT:** The present study explored the short-term temporal characteristics of subjective well-being (SWB) and its potential correlates. Specifically, we examined the intra-individual variability and the trajectories of SWB and its components life satisfaction, positive, and negative affect. Over a two-week period, 27 participants (78% university students, 85% females, mean age of 29 years) provided SWB data every other day. Before and after this period, participants completed several questionnaires assessing personality and environmental variables, as well as several open-ended questions. The results provide evidence that participants experienced a significant amount of intra-individual variability in their SWB and its components. Furthermore, inter-individual differences in the intra-individual variability were related to several of the personality and environmental variables, as well as to participant's age. Results of multiple regression analyses indicated that deliberation (one facet of the Big Five dimension conscientiousness), social support, and age accounted for 58% of the total variance of intra-individual variability in SWB. In contrast, the slopes of the individual trajectories of SWB were on average statistically non-significantly different from zero. These results emphasize that information is gained by looking at both the patterns and the intra-individual variability over time: The individual trajectories of the participants on average appeared to be stable, but intra-individual variability of SWB was meaningfully related to several of the variables.

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## **ANHANG**





## **Hinweise zur Originalbeschaffung von Literatur**

Die in der Datenbank SOLIS nachgewiesene Graue Literatur enthält nahezu vollständig einen Bibliotheksstandort zur Erleichterung der Ausleihe; dies gilt auch für einen Teil (40%) der nachgewiesenen Verlagsliteratur. In SOLIS nachgewiesene Zeitschriftenaufsätze sind zu über 60% mit einem Standortvermerk versehen.

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Die Standortvermerke in SOLIS (Kürzel, Ort und Sigel der besitzenden Bibliothek sowie Signatur der Arbeit) beziehen sich auf Bibliotheken, die dem normalen Fernleihverkehr angeschlossen sind. Sollte die gewünschte Arbeit bei Ihrer örtlichen Bibliothek nicht vorhanden sein, ersparen Ihnen die Standortvermerke für die Fernleihe („Direktbestellung“) den u.U. sehr zeitraubenden Weg über das Bibliothekenleitsystem.

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### **Literaturdienst der Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln**

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Die Inhalte der Forschungsnachweise beruhen auf den Angaben der Forscher selbst.

Richten Sie deshalb bitte Anfragen jeglicher Art direkt an die genannte Forschungseinrichtung oder an den/die Wissenschaftler(in).

Das gilt auch für Anfragen wegen veröffentlichter oder unveröffentlichter Literatur, die im Forschungsnachweis genannt ist.



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## Informations- und Dienstleistungsangebot des GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften

Als Serviceeinrichtung für die Sozialwissenschaften erbringt das GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften überregional und international grundlegende Dienste für Wissenschaft und Praxis. Seine Datenbanken zu Forschungsaktivitäten und Fachliteratur sowie der Zugang zu weiteren nationalen und internationalen Datenbanken sind die Basis eines umfassenden Angebotes an Informationsdiensten für Wissenschaft, Multiplikatoren und professionelle Nutzer von Forschungsergebnissen. Zu seinen zentralen Aktivitäten gehören:

Aufbau und Angebot von Datenbanken mit Forschungsprojektbeschreibungen (SOFIS - ehemals FORIS) und Literaturhinweisen (SOLIS)

Beratung bei der Informationsbeschaffung - Auftragsrecherchen in Datenbanken weltweit

Informationstransfer von und nach Osteuropa

Informationsdienste zu ausgewählten Themen

Informationswissenschaftliche und informationstechnologische Forschung & Entwicklung

Information und Beratung zu Fragen der Chancengleichheit in Wissenschaft und Forschung

Internet-Service

Das GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften wurde 1969 als Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e.V. (ASI) gegründet. Von 1986 an war es mit dem Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung (ZA) an der Universität zu Köln und dem Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen e.V. (ZUMA), Mannheim in der Gesellschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Infrastruktureinrichtungen e.V. (GESIS) zusammengeschlossen. Seit April 2007 ist das GESIS-IZ eine von drei Abteilungen der neu gegründeten GESIS.

GESIS ist Mitglied der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft und wird von Bund und Ländern gemeinsam gefördert.

Im Januar 1992 wurde eine Außenstelle der GESIS (seit 2003 GESIS Servicestelle Osteuropa) in Berlin eröffnet. Deren zentrale Aufgaben sind die sozialwissenschaftliche Informations- und Datenvermittlung zwischen Ost- und Westeuropa sowie die Förderung von Ost-West-Kooperationen und die Unterstützung der vergleichenden Forschung. Seit Januar 2006 gehört auch das Kompetenzzentrum Frauen in Wissenschaft und Forschung (CEWS) zur GESIS. Das CEWS bietet zielgruppenadäquate Informations- und Beratungsleistungen zu Fragen der Chancengleichheit in Wissenschaft und Forschung an.

### Die Datenbanken SOFIS und SOLIS

#### SOFIS (Forschungsinformationssystem Sozialwissenschaften)

**Inhalt:** SOFIS informiert über laufende, geplante und abgeschlossene Forschungsarbeiten der letzten zehn Jahre aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, aus Österreich und der Schweiz. Die Datenbank enthält Angaben zum Inhalt, zum methodischen Vorgehen und zu Datengewinnungsverfahren sowie zu ersten Berichten und Veröffentlichungen. Die Namen der am Projekt beteiligten Forscher und die Institutsadresse erleichtern die Kontaktaufnahme.

**Fachgebiete:** Soziologie, Politikwissenschaft, Sozialpolitik, Sozialpsychologie, Psychologie, Bildungsforschung, Erziehungswissenschaft, Kommunikationswissenschaften, Wirt-

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schaftswissenschaften, Demographie, Ethnologie, historische Sozialforschung, Sozialgeschichte, Methoden der Sozialforschung, Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung sowie weitere interdisziplinäre Gebiete der Sozialwissenschaften wie Frauenforschung, Freizeitforschung, Gerontologie, Sozialwesen oder Kriminologie.

**Bestand der letzten 10 Jahre:** rund 43.000 Forschungsprojektbeschreibungen

**Quellen:** Erhebungen, die das GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, die Universitätsbibliothek der Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien in Österreich (bis 2001) und SIDOS (Schweizerischer Informations- und Daten-Archivdienst) in der Schweiz bei sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungseinrichtungen durchführen. Die Ergebnisse der GESIS-IZ-Erhebung werden ergänzt durch sozialwissenschaftliche Informationen fachlich spezialisierter IuD-Einrichtungen, z.B. des Instituts für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit in Nürnberg sowie durch Auswertung von Internetquellen, Hochschulforschungsberichten sowie Jahresberichten zentraler Fördereinrichtungen und Stiftungen.

#### **SOLIS (Sozialwissenschaftliches Literaturinformationssystem)**

**Inhalt:** SOLIS informiert über die deutschsprachige fachwissenschaftliche Literatur ab 1945, d.h. Aufsätze in Zeitschriften, Beiträge in Sammelwerken, Monographien und Graue Literatur (Forschungsberichte, Kongressberichte), die in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Österreich oder der Schweiz erscheinen. Bei Aufsätzen aus Online-Zeitschriften und bei Grauer Literatur ist im Standortvermerk zunehmend ein Link zum Volltext im Web vorhanden.

**Fachgebiete:** Soziologie, Politikwissenschaft, Sozialpolitik, Sozialpsychologie, Bildungsforschung, Kommunikationswissenschaften, Demographie, Ethnologie, historische Sozialforschung, Methoden der Sozialforschung, Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung sowie weitere interdisziplinäre Gebiete der Sozialwissenschaften wie Frauenforschung, Freizeitforschung, Gerontologie oder Sozialwesen.

**Bestand:** Juni 2007 ca. 350.000 Literaturnachweise

**Jährlicher Zuwachs:** zwischen 16.000 und 18.000 Dokumente

**Quellen:** Zeitschriften, Monographien einschließlich Beiträgen in Sammelwerken sowie Graue Literatur. SOLIS wird vom GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften in Kooperation mit dem Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung in Wiesbaden, der Freien Universität Berlin - Fachinformationsstelle Publizistik, dem Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesagentur für Arbeit in Nürnberg, den Herausgebern der Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft und dem Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung hergestellt. Weitere Absprachen bestehen mit der Zentralstelle für Psychologische Information und Dokumentation in Trier und mit dem Deutschen Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung in Frankfurt/Main.

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## Zugang zu den Datenbanken

Der Abruf von Informationen aus den Datenbanken SOFIS und SOLIS ist prinzipiell kostenpflichtig. Beide Datenbanken sind in jeweils unterschiedlichen fachlichen Umgebungen über folgende Hosts zugänglich:

**STN International**  
The Scientific & Technical  
**GmbH** Information Network  
Postfach 24 65  
76012 Karlsruhe  
Deutschland  
Tel.: +49 (0) 7247-80 85 55  
[www.stn-international.de](http://www.stn-international.de)

**GBI-Genios Deutsche  
Wirtschaftsdatenbank**

Freischützstr. 96  
81927 München  
Deutschland  
Tel.: +49 (0) 89-99 28 79-0  
[http://www.genios.de/r\\_startseite/index.ein](http://www.genios.de/r_startseite/index.ein)

An nahezu allen Hochschulstandorten sowohl in Deutschland als auch in Österreich und der Schweiz sind beide Datenbanken auf der Basis von Pauschalabkommen mit den Hosts - z.B. für das GBI wiso-net - in der Bibliothek oder über Institutsrechner für die Hochschulangehörigen frei zugänglich.

**infoconnex** - der interdisziplinäre Informationsdienst bietet Individualkunden günstige Jahrespauschalpreise für den Zugang zu den Datenbanken SOLIS und SOFIS. Zudem stehen in infoconnex seit Sommer 2006 im Rahmen von DFG-Nationallizenzen auch sechs Datenbanken des Herstellers **Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)** zur Recherche an Hochschulen und wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen und für Privatpersonen zur Verfügung: Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, PAIS International, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA) und Physical Education Index. Darüber hinaus kann über infoconnex in der Literaturdatenbank DZI SoLit des Deutschen Zentralinstituts für soziale Fragen und in Literaturdatenbanken zu Pädagogik und Psychologie recherchiert werden ( [www.infoconnex.de](http://www.infoconnex.de) ).

SOFIS und SOLIS stehen neben weiteren 12 Datenbanken auch im sozialwissenschaftlichen Fachportal **sowiport** für die Recherche zur Verfügung. Auf [www.sowiport.de](http://www.sowiport.de) können Nutzer folgende Datenbanken integriert oder einzeln durchsuchen:

Sozialwissenschaftliches Literaturinformationssystem SOLIS  
Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinformationssystem SOFIS  
Literaturdatenbank DZI SoLit des Deutschen Zentralinstituts für soziale Fragen  
Katalog der Bibliothek der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Katalog des Sondersammelgebietes Sozialwissenschaften der Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln  
Katalog der Bibliothek des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung  
Datenbank GeroLit des Deutschen Zentrums für Altersfragen  
Publikationen der Bertelsmann Stiftung  
ProQuest-CSA-Datenbanken (im Rahmen von DFG-Nationallizenzen): Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, PAIS International, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, Physical Education Index  
Fachinformationsführer SocioGuide  
(<http://www.sowiport.de/produkte/produktkatalog/einzelprodukt.html?prod=sg>) mit  
Informationen zu Institutionen, Fachzeitschriften, Sammlungen, Netzwerken und  
Veranstaltungen

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Insgesamt enthält sowiport.de rund 2,5 Millionen Literaturnachweise, 50.000 Forschungsprojekte und 8.500 Nachweise zu sozialwissenschaftlichen Institutionen, darüber hinaus Veranstaltungshinweise, Themenschwerpunkte und Links zu Portalen.

Im **Internetangebot der GESIS** ( [www.gesis.org](http://www.gesis.org) ) steht - neben weiteren kostenfrei zugänglichen Datenbanken - ein Ausschnitt aus der SOFIS-Datenbank mit Projektbeschreibungen der letzten Jahre für inhaltliche und formale Suchen zur Verfügung. Dadurch besteht darüber hinaus die Möglichkeit, bereits gemeldete Projekte auf Aktualität zu prüfen sowie jederzeit neue Projekte für eine Aufnahme in SOFIS mitzuteilen.

### **Beratung bei der Nutzung sozialwissenschaftlicher Datenbanken**

Zur Unterstützung Ihrer eigenen Suche in den Datenbanken SOFIS und SOLIS bietet das GESISIZ Sozialwissenschaften entsprechende Rechercheinstrumente an, z.B. den Thesaurus oder die Klassifikation Sozialwissenschaften. Selbstverständlich beraten wir Sie auch jederzeit bei der Umsetzung sozialwissenschaftlicher Fragestellungen in effektive Suchstrategien in unseren Datenbanken.

### **Auftragsrecherchen**

In Ihrem Auftrag und nach Ihren Wünschen führt das GESIS-IZ kostengünstig Recherchen in den Datenbanken SOFIS und SOLIS durch. Darüber hinaus werden Informationen aus weiteren nationalen und internationalen Datenbanken zu sozialwissenschaftlichen und/oder fachübergreifenden Themengebieten zusammengestellt.

### **Informationstransfer von und nach Osteuropa**

Der Bereich Informationstransfer Osteuropa fördert die Ost-West-Kommunikation in den Sozialwissenschaften. Er unterstützt die internationale Wissenschaftskooperation mit einer Vielzahl von Informationsdiensten.

Eine wichtige Informationsquelle für Kontakte, Publikationen oder Forschung bietet in diesem Zusammenhang auch der Newsletter „Sozialwissenschaften in Osteuropa“, der viermal jährlich in englischer Sprache erscheint.

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## **Sozialwissenschaftlicher Fachinformationsdienst - soFid**

Regelmäßige Informationen zu neuer Literatur und aktueller sozialwissenschaftlicher Forschung bietet das GESIS-IZ mit diesem Abonnementdienst, der sowohl in gedruckter Form als auch auf CD-ROM bezogen werden kann. Er ist vor allem konzipiert für diejenigen, die sich kontinuierlich und längerfristig zu einem Themenbereich informieren wollen.

Allgemeine Soziologie	Kriminalsoziologie + Rechtssoziologie
Berufssoziologie	Kultursoziologie + Kunstsoziologie
Bevölkerungsforschung	Methoden und Instrumente der
Bildungsforschung	Sozialwissenschaften
Familienforschung	Migration und ethnische Minderheiten
Frauen- und Geschlechterforschung	Organisations- und Verwaltungsforschung
Freizeit - Sport - Tourismus	Osteuropaforschung
Gesellschaftlicher Wandel in den neuen Bundesländern	Politische Soziologie
Gesundheitsforschung	Religionsforschung
Industrie- und Betriebssoziologie	Soziale Probleme
Internationale Beziehungen +	Sozialpolitik
Friedens- und Konfliktforschung	Sozialpsychologie
Jugendforschung	Stadt- und Regionalforschung
Kommunikationswissenschaft:	Umweltforschung
Massenkommunikation - Medien - Sprache	Wissenschafts- und Technikforschung



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## Aktuelle Themen im Internet

Zu gesellschaftlich relevanten Themen in der aktuellen Diskussion werden in den Themenschwerpunkten von sowiport (<http://www.sowiport.de/themen/schwerpunkte.html>) und in der Reihe Recherche Spezial (<http://www.sowiport.de/themen/schwerpunkte/recherche-spezial.html>) Informationen über sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungsprojekte und Veröffentlichungen auf Basis der Datenbanken SOFIS und SOLIS zusammengestellt. Die Informationen werden darüber hinaus mit Internetquellen unterschiedlichster Art (aktuelle Meldungen, Dokumente, Analysen, Hintergrundmaterialien u.a.m.) angereichert.

## Forschungsübersichten

Dokumentationen zu speziellen sozialwissenschaftlichen Themengebieten, Ergebnisberichte von Forschungs- und Entwicklungsarbeiten des GESIS-IZ, Tagungsberichte und State-of-the-art Reports werden in unregelmäßigen Abständen in verschiedenen Reihen herausgegeben.

## Internet-Service

Die GESIS-Abteilungen GESIS-IZ Sozialwissenschaften, GESIS-ZA (ehemals Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung an der Universität zu Köln) und GESIS-ZUMA (Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen, Mannheim) sowie die GESIS-Servicestelle Osteuropa in Berlin bieten unter

***[www.gesis.org](http://www.gesis.org)***

gemeinsam Informationen zum gesamten Spektrum ihrer Infrastrukturleistungen sowie Zugang zu Informations- und Datenbeständen.

Unter dem Menü-Punkt „**Literatur- & Forschungsinformation**“ bietet das GESIS-IZ nicht nur Zugang zu einem Ausschnitt aus der Forschungsprojektdatenbank SOFIS, sondern zu einer Reihe weiterer Datenbanken und Informationssammlungen:

Die **Datenbank SOFO** - sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungseinrichtungen - enthält Angaben zu universitären und außeruniversitären Instituten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in den Bereichen Soziologie, Politikwissenschaft, Psychologie, Erziehungswissenschaft, Kommunikationswissenschaft, Wirtschaftswissenschaft, Bevölkerungswissenschaft, Geschichtswissenschaft sowie Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung. Gesucht werden kann nach Namen(steilen), Fachgebiet, Ort, Bundesland sowie organisatorischer Zuordnung (Hochschule, außeruniversitäre Forschung oder öffentlicher Bereich).

Neben Adressen, herausgegebenen Schriftenreihen u.ä. verweisen Hyperlinks ggf. auf die jeweiligen Homepages der Institutionen. Darüber hinaus gelangt man über einen weiteren Hyperlink zu allen Projektbeschreibungen eines Instituts, die in den letzten drei Jahren in die Forschungsdatenbank SOFIS aufgenommen wurden ([www.gesis.org/information/SOFO](http://www.gesis.org/information/SOFO)).

Die **Datenbank INEastE** - Social Science Research INstitutions in Eastern Europe - bietet Tätigkeitsprofile zu sozialwissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen in vierzehn osteuropäischen Ländern. Ähnlich wie in SOFO, können auch hier die Institutionen durchsucht werden nach Namensteilen, Ort, Land, Personal, Fachgebiet, Tätigkeitsschwerpunkt und organisatorischer Zuordnung. Die zumeist ausführlichen Institutsbeschreibungen in englischer Sprache sind durch weiterführende Hyperlinks zu den Institutionen ergänzt ([www.gesis.org/Information/Osteuropa/INEastE](http://www.gesis.org/Information/Osteuropa/INEastE)).

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Sozialwissenschaftliche **Zeitschriften in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz** stehen in einer weiteren Datenbank für Suchen zur Verfügung. Es handelt sich dabei um Fachzeitschriften, die vom GESIS-IZ in Kooperation mit weiteren fachlich spezialisierten Einrichtungen regelmäßig für die Literaturlatenbank **SOLIS** gesichtet und ausgewertet werden. Standardinformationen sind Zeitschriftentitel, Herausgeber, Verlag und ISSN - Redaktionsadresse und URL zur Homepage der Zeitschrift werden sukzessive ergänzt. Immer vorhanden ist ein Link zur Datenbank SOLIS, der automatisch eine Recherche beim GBI-Host durchführt und die in SOLIS gespeicherten Titel der Aufsätze aus der betreffenden Zeitschrift kostenfrei anzeigt; weitere Informationen zu den Aufsätzen wie Autoren oder Abstracts können gegen Entgelt direkt angefordert werden. Die Datenbank befindet sich noch im Aufbau; eine alphabetische Liste aller ausgewerteten Zeitschriften aus den deutschsprachigen Ländern kann jedoch im PDF-Format abgerufen werden.

Zu sozialwissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften in **Osteuropa** liegen ausführliche Profile vor, die in alphabetischer Reihenfolge für die einzelnen Länder ebenfalls abrufbar sind. Der Zugang erfolgt über [www.gesis.org/Information/Zeitschriften](http://www.gesis.org/Information/Zeitschriften).

Über weitere Menü-Hauptpunkte werden u.a. erreicht:

die **Linksammlung SocioGuide**, die - gegliedert nach Ländern und Sachgebieten - Zugang zu Internetangeboten in den Sozialwissenschaften bietet ([www.gesis.org/SocioGuide](http://www.gesis.org/SocioGuide)) sowie der GESIS-Tagungskalender ([www.gesis.org/Veranstaltungen](http://www.gesis.org/Veranstaltungen)) mit Angaben zu Thema/ Inhalt, Termin, Ort, Land, Kontaktadresse bzw. weiterführenden Links zu nationalen und internationalen Tagungen und Kongressen in den Sozialwissenschaften sowie zu Veranstaltungen in und zu Osteuropa im Bereich der Transformationsforschung.

### Newsletter

Über Neuigkeiten aus der GESIS informiert zweimonatlich der gesis report. Der Newsletter erscheint in elektronischer Form und kann abonniert werden unter: [listserv@listserv.bonn.gesis.org](mailto:listserv@listserv.bonn.gesis.org) (Kommando im Textfeld: *subscribe GESIS-Newsletter Vorname Nachname* - keinen Betreff angeben)

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